

Leaves of Grass







# Leaves of Grass.



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CONCORD, Mass'tts, 21 July, 1855.

DEAR SIR, I am not blind to the worth of the wonderful gift of "LEAVES OF GRASS." I find it the most extraordinary piece of wit and wisdom that America has yet contributed. I am very happy in reading it, as great power makes us happy. It meets the demand I am always making of what seemed the sterile and stingy nature, as if too much handiwork, or too much lymph in the temperament, were making our western wits fat and mean.

I give you joy of your free and brave thought. I have great joy in it. I find incomparable things said incomparably well, as they must be. I find the courage of treatment which so delights us, and which large perception only can inspire.

I greet you at the beginning of a great career, which yet must have had a long foreground somewhere, for such a start. I rubbed my eyes a little, to see if this sunbeam were no illusion; but the solid sense of the book is a sober certainty. It has the best merits, namely, of fortifying and encouraging.

I did not know until I last night saw the book advertised in a newspaper that I could trust the name as real and available for a post-office. I wish to see my benefactor, and have felt much like striking my tasks and visiting New-York to pay you my respects.

R. W. EMERSON.

WALT WHITMAN.







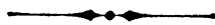




1855  
Leaves

*of*

Grass.



Brooklyn, New York:  
1855.



*Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1855, by WALTER WHITMAN, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.*

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**A**MERICA does not repel the past or what it has produced under its forms or amid other politics or the idea of castes or the old religions . . . . accepts the lesson with calmness . . . is not so impatient as has been supposed that the slough still sticks to opinions and manners and literature while the life which served its requirements has passed into the new life of the new forms . . . perceives that the corpse is slowly borne from the eating and sleeping rooms of the house . . . perceives that it waits a little while in the door . . . that it was fittest for its days . . . that its action has descended to the stalwart and wellshaped heir who approaches . . . and that he shall be fittest for his days.

The Americans of all nations at any time upon the earth have probably the fullest poetical nature. The United States themselves are essentially the greatest poem. In the history of the earth hitherto the largest and most stirring appear tame and orderly to their ampler largeness and stir. Here at last is something in the doings of man that corresponds with the broadcast doings of the day and night. Here is not merely a nation but a teeming nation of nations. Here is action untied from strings necessarily blind to particulars and details magnificently moving in vast masses. Here is the hospitality which forever indicates heroes . . . . Here are the roughs and beards and space and ruggedness and nonchalance that the soul loves. Here the performance disdain the trivial unapproached in the tremendous audacity of its crowds and groupings and the push of its perspective spreads with crampless and flowing breadth and showers its prolific and splendid extravagance. One sees it must indeed own the riches of the summer and winter, and need never be bankrupt while corn grows from the ground or the orchards drop apples or the bays contain fish or men beget children upon women.

Other states indicate themselves in their deputies . . . . but the genius of the United States is not best or most in its executives or legislatures, nor in its ambassadors or authors or colleges or churches or parlors, nor even in its newspapers or inventors . . .

but always most in the common people. Their manners speech dress friendships — the freshness and candor of their physiognomy — the picturesque looseness of their carriage . . . their deathless attachment to freedom — their aversion to anything indecorous or soft or mean — the practical acknowledgment of the citizens of one state by the citizens of all other states — the fierceness of their roused resentment — their curiosity and welcome of novelty — their self-esteem and wonderful sympathy — their susceptibility to a slight — the air they have of persons who never knew how it felt to stand in the presence of superiors — the fluency of their speech — their delight in music, the sure symptom of manly tenderness and native elegance of soul . . . their good temper and openhandedness — the terrible significance of their elections — the President's taking off his hat to them not they to him — these too are unrhymed poetry. It awaits the gigantic and generous treatment worthy of it.

The largeness of nature or the nation were monstrous without a corresponding largeness and generosity of the spirit of the citizen. Not nature nor swarming states nor streets and steamships nor prosperous business nor farms nor capital nor learning may suffice for the ideal of man . . . nor suffice the poet. No reminiscences may suffice either. A live nation can always cut a deep mark and can have the best authority the cheapest . . . namely from its own soul. This is the sum of the profitable uses of individuals or states and of present action and grandeur and of the subjects of poets.— As if it were necessary to trot back generation after generation to the eastern records! As if the beauty and sacredness of the demonstrable must fall behind that of the mythical! As if men do not make their mark out of any times! As if the opening of the western continent by discovery and what has transpired since in North and South America were less than the small theatre of the antique or the aimless sleepwalking of the middle ages! The pride of the United States leaves the wealth and finesse of the cities and all returns of commerce and agriculture and all the magnitude of geography or



shows of exterior victory to enjoy the breed of full-sized men or one full-sized man unconquerable and simple.

The American poets are to enclose old and new for America is the race of races. Of them a bard is to be commensurate with a people. To him the other continents arrive as contributions . . . he gives them reception for their sake and his own sake. His spirit responds to his country's spirit . . . he incarnates its geography and natural life and rivers and lakes. Mississippi with annual freshets and changing chutes, Missouri and Columbia and Ohio and Saint Lawrence with the falls and beautiful masculine Hudson, do not embouchure where they spend themselves more than they embouchure into him. The blue breadth over the inland sea of Virginia and Maryland and the sea off Massachusetts and Maine and over Manhattan bay and over Champlain and Erie and over Ontario and Huron and Michigan and Superior, and over the Texan and Mexican and Floridian and Cuban seas and over the seas off California and Oregon, is not tallied by the blue breadth of the waters below more than the breadth of above and below is tallied by him. When the long Atlantic coast stretches longer and the Pacific coast stretches longer he easily stretches with them north or south. He spans between them also from east to west and reflects what is between them. On him rise solid growths that offset the growths of pine and cedar and hemlock and liveoak and locust and chestnut and cypress and hickory and lmetree and cottonwood and tuliptree and cactus and wildvine and tamarind and persimmon . . . and tangles as tangled as any canebroke or swamp . . . and forests coated with transparent ice and icicles hanging from the boughs and crackling in the wind . . . and sides and peaks of mountains . . . and pasturage sweet and free as savannah or upland or prairie . . . with flights and songs and screams that answer those of the wildpigeon and highhold and orchard oriole and coot and surf-duck and redshouldered-hawk and fish-hawk and white-ibis and indian-hen and cat-owl and water-pheasant and qua-bird and pied-sheldrake and blackbird and mockingbird and buzzard and condor and night-heron and eagle. To him the hereditary countenance descends both mother's and father's. To him enter the essences of the real things and past and present events — of the enormous diversity of temperature and agriculture and mines — the tribes of red aborigines — the weatherbeaten vessels entering new ports or making landings on rocky coasts — the first settlements north or south — the rapid stature and muscle — the haughty defiance of '76, and the war and peace and formation of the

constitution . . . the union always surrounded by blatherers and always calm and impregnable — the perpetual coming of immigrants — the wharfhem'd cities and superior marine — the unsurveyed interior — the loghouses and clearings and wild animals and hunters and trappers . . . the free commerce — the fisheries and whaling and gold-digging — the endless gestation of new states — the convening of Congress every December, the members duly coming up from all climates and the uttermost parts . . . the noble character of the young mechanics and of all free American workmen and workwomen . . . the general ardor and friendliness and enterprise — the perfect equality of the female with the male . . . the large amativeness — the fluid movement of the population — the factories and mercantile life and laborsaving machinery — the Yankee swap — the New-York firemen and the target excursion — the southern plantation life — the character of the northeast and of the northwest and southwest — slavery and the tremulous spreading of hands to protect it, and the stern opposition to it which shall never cease till it ceases or the speaking of tongues and the moving of lips cease. For such the expression of the American poet is to be transcendent and new. It is to be indirect and not direct or descriptive or epic. Its quality goes through these to much more. Let the age and wars of other nations be chanted and their eras and characters be illustrated and that finish the verse. Not so the great psalm of the republic. Here the theme is creative and has vista. Here comes one among the wellbeloved stonecutters and plans with decision and science and sees the solid and beautiful forms of the future where there are now no solid forms.

Of all nations the United States with veins full of poetical stuff most need poets and will doubtless have the greatest and use them the greatest. Their Presidents shall not be their common referee so much as their poets shall. Of all mankind the great poet is the equable man. Not in him but off from him things are grotesque or eccentric or fail of their sanity. Nothing out of its place is good and nothing in its place is bad. He bestows on every object or quality its fit proportions neither more nor less. He is the arbiter of the diverse and he is the key. He is the equalizer of his age and land . . . he supplies what wants supplying and checks what wants checking. If peace is the routine out of him speaks the spirit of peace, large, rich, thrifty, building vast and populous cities, encouraging agriculture and the arts and commerce — lighting the study of man, the soul, immortality — federal, state or municipal government,

marriage, health, freetrade, intertravel by land and sea . . . nothing too close, nothing too far off . . . the stars not too far off. In war he is the most deadly force of the war. Who recruits him recruits horse and foot . . . he fetches parks of artillery the best that engineer ever knew. If the time becomes slothful and heavy he knows how to arouse it . . . he can make every word he speaks draw blood. Whatever stagnates in the flat of custom or obedience or legislation he never stagnates. Obedience does not master him, he masters it. High up out of reach he stands turning a concentrated light . . . he turns the pivot with his finger . . . he baffles the swiftest runners as he stands and easily overtakes and envelops them. The time straying toward infidelity and confessions and persiflage he withholds by his steady faith . . . he spreads out his dishes . . . he offers the sweet firmfibred meat that grows men and women. His brain is the ultimate brain. He is no arguer . . . he is judgment. He judges not as the judge judges but as the sun falling around a helpless thing. As he sees the farthest he has the most faith. His thoughts are the hymns of the praise of things. In the talk on the soul and eternity and God off of his equal plane he is silent. He sees eternity less like a play with a prologue and denouement . . . he sees eternity in men and women . . . he does not see men and women as dreams or dots. Faith is the antiseptic of the soul . . . it pervades the common people and preserves them . . . they never give up believing and expecting and trusting. There is that indescribable freshness and unconsciousness about an illiterate person that humbles and mocks the power of the noblest expressive genius. The poet sees for a certainty how one not a great artist may be just as sacred and perfect as the greatest artist. . . . The power to destroy or remould is freely used by him but never the power of attack. What is past is past. If he does not expose superior models and prove himself by every step he takes he is not what is wanted. The presence of the greatest poet conquers . . . not parleying or struggling or any prepared attempts. Now he has passed that way see after him! there is not left any vestige of despair or misanthropy or cunning or exclusiveness or the ignominy of a nativity or color or delusion of hell or the necessity of hell . . . and no man thenceforward shall be degraded for ignorance or weakness or sin.

The greatest poet hardly knows pettiness or triviality. If he breathes into any thing that was before thought small it dilates with the grandeur and life of the universe. He is a seer . . . he is individual . . . he is complete in himself . . . the

others are as good as he, only he sees it and they do not. He is not one of the chorus . . . he does not stop for any regulation . . . he is the president of regulation. What the eyesight does to the rest he does to the rest. Who knows the curious mystery of the eyesight? The other senses corroborate themselves, but this is removed from any proof but its own and foreruns the identities of the spiritual world. A single glance of it mocks all the investigations of man and all the instruments and books of the earth and all reasoning. What is marvellous? what is unlikely? what is impossible or baseless or vague? after you have once just opened the space of a peachpit and given audience to far and near and to the sunset and had all things enter with electric swiftness softly and duly without confusion or jostling or jam.

The land and sea, the animals fishes and birds, the sky of heaven and the orbs, the forests mountains and rivers, are not small themes . . . but folks expect of the poet to indicate more than the beauty and dignity which always attach to dumb real objects . . . they expect him to indicate the path between reality and their souls. Men and women perceive the beauty well enough . . . probably as well as he. The passionate tenacity of hunters, woodmen, early risers, cultivators of gardens and orchards and fields, the love of healthy women for the manly form, sea-faring persons, drivers of horses, the passion for light and the open air, all is an old varied sign of the unfailing perception of beauty and of a residence of the poetic in outdoor people. They can never be assisted by poets to perceive . . . some may but they never can. The poetic quality is not marshalled in rhyme or uniformity or abstract addresses to things nor in melancholy complaints or good precepts, but is the life of these and much else and is in the soul. The profit of rhyme is that it drops seeds of a sweeter and more luxuriant rhyme, and of uniformity that it conveys itself into its own roots in the ground out of sight. The rhyme and uniformity of perfect poems show the free growth of metrical laws and bud from them as unerringly and loosely as lilacs or roses on a bush, and take shapes as compact as the shapes of chestnuts and oranges and melons and pears, and shed the perfume impalpable to form. The fluency and ornaments of the finest poems or music or orations or recitations are not independent but dependent. All beauty comes from beautiful blood and a beautiful brain. If the greatnesses are in conjunction in a man or woman it is enough . . . the fact will prevail through the universe . . . but the gaggery and gilt of a million years will not prevail. Who troubles himself about his ornaments or fluency is lost. This is what you



shall do : Love the earth and sun and the animals, despise riches, give alms to every one that asks, stand up for the stupid and crazy, devote your income and labor to others, hate tyrants, argue not concerning God, have patience and indulgence toward the people, take off your hat to nothing known or unknown or to any man or number of men, go freely with powerful uneducated persons and with the young and with the mothers of families, read these leaves in the open air every season of every year of your life, re-examine all you have been told at school or church or in any book, dismiss whatever insults your own soul, and your very flesh shall be a great poem and have the richest fluency not only in its words but in the silent lines of its lips and face and between the lashes of your eyes and in every motion and joint of your body. . . . . The poet shall not spend his time in unneeded work. He shall know that the ground is always ready ploughed and manured . . . others may not know it but he shall. He shall go directly to the creation. His trust shall master the trust of everything he touches . . . and shall master all attachment.

The known universe has one complete lover and that is the greatest poet. He consumes an eternal passion and is indifferent which chance happens and which possible contingency of fortune or misfortune and persuades daily and hourly his delicious pay. What balks or breaks others is fuel for his burning progress to contact and amorous joy. Other proportions of the reception of pleasure dwindle to nothing to his proportions. All expected from heaven or from the highest he is rapport with in the sight of the daybreak or a scene of the winter woods or the presence of children playing or with his arm round the neck of a man or woman. His love above all love has leisure and expanse . . . he leaves room ahead of himself. He is no irresolute or suspicious lover . . . he is sure . . . he scorns intervals. His experience and the showers and thrills are not for nothing. Nothing can jar him . . . suffering and darkness cannot — death and fear cannot. To him complaint and jealousy and envy are corpses buried and rotten in the earth . . . he saw them buried. The sea is not surer of the shore or the shore of the sea than he is of the fruition of his love and of all perfection and beauty.

The fruition of beauty is no chance of hit or miss . . . it is inevitable as life . . . it is exact and plumb as gravitation. From the eyesight proceeds another eyesight and from the hearing proceeds another hearing and from the voice proceeds another voice eternally curious of the harmony of things with man. To these respond perfections

not only in the committees that were supposed to stand for the rest but in the rest themselves just the same. These understand the law of perfection in masses and floods . . . that its finish is to each for itself and onward from itself . . . that it is profuse and impartial . . . that there is not a minute of the light or dark nor an acre of the earth or sea without it — nor any direction of the sky nor any trade or employment nor any turn of events. This is the reason that about the proper expression of beauty there is precision and balance . . . one part does not need to be thrust above another. The best singer is not the one who has the most lithe and powerful organ . . . the pleasure of poems is not in them that take the handsomest measure and similes and sound.

Without effort and without exposing in the least how it is done the greatest poet brings the spirit of any or all events and passions and scenes and persons some more and some less to bear on your individual character as you hear or read. To do this well is to compete with the laws that pursue and follow time. What is the purpose must surely be there and the clue of it must be there . . . and the faintest indication is the indication of the best and then becomes the clearest indication. Past and present and future are not disjoined but joined. The greatest poet forms the consistence of what is to be from what has been and is. He drags the dead out of their coffins and stands them again on their feet . . . he says to the past, Rise and walk before me that I may realize you. He learns the lesson . . . he places himself where the future becomes present. The greatest poet does not only dazzle his rays over character and scenes and passions . . . he finally ascends and finishes all . . . he exhibits the pinnacles that no man can tell what they are for or what is beyond . . . he glows a moment on the extremest verge. He is most wonderful in his last half-hidden smile or frown . . . by that flash of the moment of parting the one that sees it shall be encouraged or terrified afterward for many years. The greatest poet does not moralize or make applications of morals . . . he knows the soul. The soul has that measureless pride which consists in never acknowledging any lessons but its own. But it has sympathy as measureless as its pride and the one balances the other and neither can stretch too far while it stretches in company with the other. The inmost secrets of art sleep with the twain. The greatest poet has lain close betwixt both and they are vital in his style and thoughts.

The art of art, the glory of expression and the sunshine of the light of letters is simplicity. Nothing is better than simplicity . . . nothing can make up for excess or for the lack of definiteness.

To carry on the heave of impulse and pierce intellectual depths and give all subjects their articulations are powers neither common nor very uncommon. But to speak in literature with the perfect rectitude and insouciance of the movements of animals and the unimpeachableness of the sentiment of trees in the woods and grass by the roadside is the flawless triumph of art. If you have looked on him who has achieved it you have looked on one of the masters of the artists of all nations and times. You shall not contemplate the flight of the graygull over the bay or the mettlesome action of the blood horse or the tall leaning of sunflowers on their stalk or the appearance of the sun journeying through heaven or the appearance of the moon afterward with any more satisfaction than you shall contemplate him. The greatest poet has less a marked style and is more the channel of thoughts and things without increase or diminution, and is the free channel of himself. He swears to his art, I will not be meddlesome, I will not have in my writing any elegance or effect or originality to hang in the way between me and the rest like curtains. I will have nothing hang in the way, not the richest curtains. What I tell I tell for precisely what it is. Let who may exalt or startle or fascinate or sooth I will have purposes as health or heat or snow has and be as regardless of observation. What I experience or portray shall go from my composition without a share of my composition. You shall stand by my side and look in the mirror with me.

The old red blood and stainless gentility of great poets will be proved by their unconstraint. A heroic person walks at his ease through and out of that custom or precedent or authority that suits him not. Of the traits of the brotherhood of writers savans musicians inventors and artists nothing is finer than silent defiance advancing from new free forms. In the need of poems philosophy politics mechanism science behaviour, the craft of art, an appropriate native grand-opera, shipcraft, or any craft, he is greatest forever and forever who contributes the greatest original practical example. The cleanest expression is that which finds no sphere worthy of itself and makes one.

The messages of great poets to each man and woman are, Come to us on equal terms, Only then can you understand us, We are no better than you, What we enclose you enclose, What we enjoy you may enjoy. Did you suppose there could be only one Supreme? We affirm there can be unnumbered Supremes, and that one does not countervail another any more than one eyesight countervails another . . and that men can be good or grand only of the consciousness of their supremacy within them. What

do you think is the grandeur of storms and dismemberments and the deadliest battles and wrecks and the wildest fury of the elements and the power of the sea and the motion of nature and of the throes of human desires and dignity and hate and love? It is that something in the soul which says, Rage on, Whirl on, I tread master here and everywhere, Master of the spasms of the sky and of the shatter of the sea, Master of nature and passion and death, And of all terror and all pain.

The American bards shall be marked for generosity and affection and for encouraging competitors . . They shall be kosmos . . without monopoly or secrecy . . glad to pass any thing to any one . . hungry for equals night and day. They shall not be careful of riches and privilege . . . they shall be riches and privilege . . . they shall perceive who the most affluent man is. The most affluent man is he that confronts all the shows he sees by equivalents out of the stronger wealth of himself. The American bard shall delineate no class of persons nor one or two out of the strata of interests nor love most nor truth most nor the soul most nor the body most . . . and not be for the eastern states more than the western or the northern states more than the southern.

Exact science and its practical movements are no checks on the greatest poet but always his encouragement and support. The outset and remembrance are there . . there the arms that lifted him first and brace him best . . . there he returns after all his goings and comings. The sailor and traveler . . the anatomist chemist astronomer geologist phrenologist spiritualist mathematician historian and lexicographer are not poets, but they are the lawgivers of poets and their construction underlies the structure of every perfect poem. No matter what rises or is uttered they sent the seed of the conception of it . . of them and by them stand the visible proofs of souls . . . always of their fatherstuff must be begotten the sinewy races of bards. If there shall be love and content between the father and the son and if the greatness of the son is the exuding of the greatness of the father there shall be love between the poet and the man of demonstrable science. In the beauty of poems are the tuft and final applause of science.

Great is the faith of the flush of knowledge and of the investigation of the depths of qualities and things. Cleaving and circling here swells the soul of the poet yet it president of itself always. The depths are fathomless and therefore calm. The innocence and nakedness are resumed . . they are neither modest nor immodest. The whole theory of the special and supernatural and all that was twined with it or educed out of it departs as a dream.

What has ever happened . . . what happens and whatever may or shall happen, the vital laws enclose all . . . they are sufficient for any case and for all cases . . . none to be hurried or retarded . . . any miracle of affairs or persons inadmissible in the vast clear scheme where every motion and every spear of grass and the frames and spirits of men and women and all that concerns them are unspeakably perfect miracles all referring to all and each distinct and in its place. It is also not consistent with the reality of the soul to admit that there is anything in the known universe more divine than men and women.

Men and women and the earth and all upon it are simply to be taken as they are, and the investigation of their past and present and future shall be unintermitted and shall be done with perfect candor. Upon this basis philosophy speculates ever looking toward the poet, ever regarding the eternal tendencies of all toward happiness never inconsistent with what is clear to the senses and to the soul. For the eternal tendencies of all toward happiness make the only point of sane philosophy. Whatever comprehends less than that . . . whatever is less than the laws of light and of astronomical motion . . . or less than the laws that follow the thief the liar the glutton and the drunkard through this life and doubtless afterward . . . . . or less than vast stretches of time or the slow formation of density or the patient upheaving of strata — is of no account. Whatever would put God in a poem or system of philosophy as contending against some being or influence is also of no account. Sanity and ensemble characterise the great master . . . spoilt in one principle all is spoilt. The great master has nothing to do with miracles. He sees health for himself in being one of the mass . . . he sees the hiatus in singular eminence. To the perfect shape comes common ground. To be under the general law is great for that is to correspond with it. The master knows that he is unspeakably great and that all are unspeakably great . . . that nothing for instance is greater than to conceive children and bring them up well . . . that to be is just as great as to perceive or tell.

In the make of the great masters the idea of political liberty is indispensable. Liberty takes the adherence of heroes wherever men and women exist . . . but never takes any adherence or welcome from the rest more than from poets. They are the voice and exposition of liberty. They out of ages are worthy the grand idea . . . to them it is confided and they must sustain it. Nothing has precedence of it and nothing can warp or degrade it. The attitude of great poets is to cheer up slaves and

horrify despots. The turn of their necks, the sound of their feet, the motions of their wrists, are full of hazard to the one and hope to the other. Come nigh them awhile and though they neither speak or advise you shall learn the faithful American lesson. Liberty is poorly served by men whose good intent is quelled from one failure or two failures or any number of failures, or from the casual indifference or ingratitude of the people, or from the sharp show of the tushes of power, or the bringing to bear soldiers and cannon or any penal statutes. Liberty relies upon itself, invites no one, promises nothing, sits in calmness and light, is positive and composed, and knows no discouragement. The battle rages with many a loud alarm and frequent advance and retreat . . . the enemy triumphs . . . the prison, the handcuffs, the iron necklace and anklet, the scaffold, garrote and leadballs do their work . . . the cause is asleep . . . the strong throats are choked with their own blood . . . the young men drop their eyelashes toward the ground when they pass each other . . . and is liberty gone out of that place? No never. When liberty goes it is not the first to go nor the second or third to go . . . it waits for all the rest to go . . . it is the last. . . When the memories of the old martyrs are faded utterly away . . . when the large names of patriots are laughed at in the public halls from the lips of the orators . . . when the boys are no more christened after the same but christened after tyrants and traitors instead . . . when the laws of the free are grudgingly permitted and laws for informers and bloodmoney are sweet to the taste of the people . . . when I and you walk abroad upon the earth stung with compassion at the sight of numberless brothers answering our equal friendship and calling no man master — and when we are elated with noble joy at the sight of slaves . . . when the soul retires in the cool communion of the night and surveys its experience and has much ecstasy over the word and deed that put back a helpless innocent person into the gripe of the gripers or into any cruel inferiority . . . when those in all parts of these states who could easier realize the true American character but do not yet — when the swarms of cringers, suckers, doughfaces, lice of politics, planners of sly involutions for their own preferment to city offices or state legislatures or the judiciary or congress or the presidency, obtain a response of love and natural deference from the people whether they get the offices or no . . . when it is better to be a bound booby and rogue in office at a high salary than the poorest free mechanic or farmer with his hat unmoved from his head and firm eyes and a candid and generous heart . . . and when servility by town or state or the federal government or any oppression on a large



scale or small scale can be tried on without its own punishment following duly after in exact proportion against the smallest chance of escape . . . or rather when all life and all the souls of men and women are discharged from any part of the earth — then only shall the instinct of liberty be discharged from that part of the earth.

As the attributes of the poets of the kosmos centre in the real body and soul and in the pleasure of things they possess the superiority of genuineness over all fiction and romance. As they emit themselves facts are showered over with light . . . the daylight is lit with more volatile light . . . also the deep between the setting and rising sun goes deeper many fold. Each precise object or condition or combination or process exhibits a beauty . . . the multiplication table its — old age its — the carpenter's trade its — the grand-opera its . . . the hugehulled cleanshaped New-York clipper at sea under steam or full sail gleams with unmatched beauty . . . the American circles and large harmonies of government gleam with theirs . . . and the commonest definite intentions and actions with theirs. The poets of the kosmos advance through all interpositions and coverings and turmoils and stratagems to first principles. They are of use . . . they dissolve poverty from its need and riches from its conceit. You large proprietor they say shall not realize or perceive more than any one else. The owner of the library is not he who holds a legal title to it having bought and paid for it. Any one and every one is owner of the library who can read the same through all the varieties of tongues and subjects and styles, and in whom they enter with ease and take residence and force toward paternity and maternity, and make supple and powerful and rich and large. . . . . These American states strong and healthy and accomplished shall receive no pleasure from violations of natural models and must not permit them. In paintings or mouldings or carvings in mineral or wood, or in the illustrations of books or newspapers, or in any comic or tragic prints, or in the patterns of woven stuffs or any thing to beautify rooms or furniture or costumes, or to put upon cornices or monuments or on the prows or sterns of ships, or to put anywhere before the human eye indoors or out, that which distorts honest shapes or which creates unearthly beings or places or contingencies is a nuisance and revolt. Of the human form especially it is so great it must never be made ridiculous. Of ornaments to a work nothing outre can be allowed . . but those ornaments can be allowed that conform to the perfect facts of the open air and that flow out of the nature of the work and come irrepressibly from

it and are necessary to the completion of the work. Most works are most beautiful without ornament. . . Exaggerations will be revenged in human physiology. Clean and vigorous children are jettied and conceived only in those communities where the models of natural forms are public every day. . . . Great genius and the people of these states must never be demeaned to romances. As soon as histories are properly told there is no more need of romances.

The great poets are also to be known by the absence in them of tricks and by the justification of perfect personal candor. Then folks echo a new cheap joy and a divine voice leaping from their brains: How beautiful is candor! All faults may be forgiven of him who has perfect candor. Henceforth let no man of us lie, for we have seen that openness wins the inner and outer world and that there is no single exception, and that never since our earth gathered itself in a mass have deceit or subterfuge or prevarication attracted its smallest particle or the faintest tinge of a shade — and that through the enveloping wealth and rank of a state or the whole republic of states a sneak or sly person shall be discovered and despised . . . and that the soul has never been once fooled and never can be fooled . . . and thrift without the loving nod of the soul is only a foetid puff . . . and there never grew up in any of the continents of the globe nor upon any planet or satellite or star, nor upon the asteroids, nor in any part of ethereal space, nor in the midst of density, nor under the fluid wet of the sea, nor in that condition which precedes the birth of babes, nor at any time during the changes of life, nor in that condition that follows what we term death, nor in any stretch of abeyance or action afterward of vitality, nor in any process of formation or reformation anywhere, a being whose instinct hated the truth.

Extreme caution or prudence, the soundest organic health, large hope and comparison and fondness for women and children, large alimentiveness and destructiveness and causality, with a perfect sense of the oneness of nature and the propriety of the same spirit applied to human affairs . . these are called up of the float of the brain of the world to be parts of the greatest poet from his birth out of his mother's womb and from her birth out of her mother's. Caution seldom goes far enough. It has been thought that the prudent citizen was the citizen who applied himself to solid gains and did well for himself and his family and completed a lawful life without debt or crime. The greatest poet sees and admits these economics as he sees the economics of food and sleep, but has higher notions of prudence than to think he gives much when he gives

a few slight attentions at the latch of the gate. The premises of the prudence of life are not the hospitality of it or the ripeness and harvest of it. Beyond the independence of a little sum laid aside for burial-money, and of a few clapboards around and shingles overhead on a lot of American soil owned, and the easy dollars that supply the year's plain clothing and meals, the melancholy prudence of the abandonment of such a great being as a man is to the toss and pallor of years of moneymaking with all their scorching days and icy nights and all their stifling deceits and underhanded dodgings, or infinitessimals of parlors, or shameless stuffing while others starve . . . and all the loss of the bloom and odor of the earth and of the flowers and atmosphere and of the sea and of the true taste of the women and men you pass or have to do with in youth or middle age, and the issuing sickness and desperate revolt at the close of a life without elevation or naivete, and the ghastly chatter of a death without serenity or majesty, is the great fraud upon modern civilization and forethought, blotching the surface and system which civilization undeniably drafts, and moistening with tears the immense features it spreads and spreads with such velocity before the reached kisses of the soul. . . Still the right explanation remains to be made about prudence. The prudence of the mere wealth and respectability of the most esteemed life appears too faint for the eye to observe at all when little and large alike drop quietly aside at the thought of the prudence suitable for immortality. What is wisdom that fills the thinness of a year or seventy or eighty years to wisdom spaced out by ages and coming back at a certain time with strong reinforcements and rich presents and the clear faces of wedding-guests as far as you can look in every direction running gaily toward you? Only the soul is of itself . . . all else has reference to what ensues. All that a person does or thinks is of consequence. Not a move can a man or woman make that affects him or her in a day or a month or any part of the direct lifetime or the hour of death but the same affects him or her onward afterward through the indirect lifetime. The indirect is always as great and real as the direct. The spirit receives from the body just as much as it gives to the body. Not one name of word or deed . . . not of venereal sores or discolorations . . . not the privacy of the onanist . . . not of the putrid veins of gluttons or rumdrinkers . . . not speculation or cunning or betrayal or murder . . . no serpentine poison of those that seduce women . . . not the foolish yielding of women . . . not prostitution . . . not of any depravity of young men . . . not of the attainment of gain by discreditable means . . . not any nastiness of appetite . .

not any harshness of officers to men or judges to prisoners or fathers to sons or sons to fathers or of husbands to wives or bosses to their boys . . . not of greedy looks or malignant wishes . . . nor any of the wiles practised by people upon themselves . . . ever is or ever can be stamped on the programme but it is duly realized and returned, and that returned in further performances . . . and they returned again. Nor can the push of charity or personal force ever be any thing else than the profoundest reason, whether it bring arguments to hand or no. No specification is necessary . . . to add or subtract or divide is in vain. Little or big, learned or unlearned, white or black, legal or illegal, sick or well, from the first inspiration down the windpipe to the last expiration out of it, all that a male or female does that is vigorous and benevolent and clean is so much sure profit to him or her in the unshakable order of the universe and through the whole scope of it forever. If the savage or felon is wise it is well . . . if the greatest poet or savan is wise it is simply the same . . . if the President or chief justice is wise it is the same . . . if the young mechanic or farmer is wise it is no more or less . . . if the prostitute is wise it is no more nor less. The interest will come round . . . all will come round. All the best actions of war and peace . . . all help given to relatives and strangers and the poor and old and sorrowful and young children and widows and the sick, and to all shunned persons . . . all furtherance of fugitives and of the escape of slaves . . . all the self-denial that stood steady and aloof on wrecks and saw others take the seats of the boats . . . all offering of substance or life for the good old cause, or for a friend's sake or opinion's sake . . . all pains of enthusiasts scoffed at by their neighbors . . . all the vast sweet love and precious suffering of mothers . . . all honest men baffled in strifes recorded or unrecorded . . . all the grandeur and good of the few ancient nations whose fragments of annals we inherit . . . and all the good of the hundreds of far mightier and more ancient nations unknown to us by name or date or location . . . all that was ever manfully begun, whether it succeeded or no . . . all that has at any time been well suggested out of the divine heart of man or by the divinity of his mouth or by the shaping of his great hands . . . and all that is well thought or done this day on any part of the surface of the globe . . . or on any of the wandering stars or fixed stars by those there as we are here . . . or that is henceforth to be well thought or done by you whoever you are, or by any one — these singly and wholly inured at their time and inure now and will inure always to the identities from which they sprung or shall spring. . . Did you guess any of them lived on'y its mo-

ment? The world does not so exist . . . no parts palpable or impalpable so exist . . . no result exists now without being from its long antecedent result, and that from its antecedent, and so backward without the farthest mentionable spot coming a bit nearer the beginning than any other spot. . . . Whatever satisfies the soul is truth. The prudence of the greatest poet answers at last the craving and glut of the soul, is not contemptuous of less ways of prudence if they conform to its ways, puts off nothing, permits no let-up for its own case or any case, has no particular sabbath or judgment-day, divides not the living from the dead or the righteous from the unrighteous, is satisfied with the present, matches every thought or act by its correlative, knows no possible forgiveness or deputed atonement . . . knows that the young man who composedly periled his life and lost it has done exceeding well for himself, while the man who has not periled his life and retains it to old age in riches and ease has perhaps achieved nothing for himself worth mentioning . . . and that only that person has no great prudence to learn who has learnt to prefer real longlived things, and favors body and soul the same, and perceives the indirect assuredly following the direct, and what evil or good he does leaping onward and waiting to meet him again — and who in his spirit in any emergency whatever neither hurries or avoids death.

The direct trial of him who would be the greatest poet is today. If he does not flood himself with the immediate age as with vast oceanic tides . . . . and if he does not attract his own land body and soul to himself and hang on its neck with incomparable love and plunge his semitic muscle into its merits and demerits . . . and if he be not himself the age transfigured . . . and if to him is not opened the eternity which gives similitude to all periods and locations and processes and animate and inanimate forms, and which is the bond of time, and rises up from its inconceivable vagueness and infiniteness in the swimming shape of today, and is held by the ductile anchors of life, and makes the present spot the passage from what was to what shall be, and commits itself to the representation of this wave of an hour and this one of the sixty beautiful children of the wave — let him merge in the general run and wait his development. . . . . Still the final test of poems or any character or work remains. The prescient poet projects himself centuries ahead and judges performer or performance after the changes of time. Does it live through them? Does it still hold on untired? Will the same style and the direction of genius to similar points be satisfactory now? Has no new discovery in science or arrival at superior

planes of thought and judgment and behaviour fixed him or his so that either can be looked down upon? Have the marches of tens and hundreds and thousands of years made willing detours to the right hand and the left hand for his sake? Is he beloved long and long after he is buried? Does the young man think often of him? and the young woman think often of him? and do the middleaged and the old think of him?

A great poem is for ages and ages in common and for all degrees and complexions and all departments and sects and for a woman as much as a man and a man as much as a woman. A great poem is no finish to a man or woman but rather a beginning. Has any one fancied he could sit at last under some due authority and rest satisfied with explanations and realize and be content and full? To no such terminus does the greatest poet bring . . . he brings neither cessation or sheltered fatness and ease. The touch of him tells in action. Whom he takes he takes with firm sure grasp into live regions previously unattained . . . thenceforward is no rest . . . they see the space and ineffable sheen that turn the old spots and lights into dead vacuums. The companion of him beholds the birth and progress of stars and learns one of the meanings. Now there shall be a man cohered out of tumult and chaos . . . the elder encourages the younger and shows him how . . . they two shall launch off fearlessly together till the new world fits an orbit for itself and looks unabashed on the lesser orbits of the stars and sweeps through the ceaseless rings and shall never be quiet again.

There will soon be no more priests. Their work is done. They may wait awhile . . perhaps a generation or two . . dropping off by degrees. A superior breed shall take their place . . . the gangs of kosmos and prophets en masse shall take their place. A new order shall arise and they shall be the priests of man, and every man shall be his own priest. The churches built under their umbrage shall be the churches of men and women. Through the divinity of themselves shall the kosmos and the new breed of poets be interpreters of men and women and of all events and things. They shall find their inspiration in real objects today, symptoms of the past and future . . . They shall not deign to defend immortality or God or the perfection of things or liberty or the exquisite beauty and reality of the soul. They shall arise in America and be responded to from the remainder of the earth.

The English language befriends the grand American expression . . . it is brawny enough and limber and full enough. On the tough stock of a race who through all change of circumstance was never with-



out the idea of political liberty, which is the anmus of all liberty, it has attracted the terms of daintier and gayer and subtler and more elegant tongues. It is the powerful language of resistance . . . it is the dialect of common sense. It is the speech of the proud and melancholy races and of all who aspire. It is the chosen tongue to express growth faith self-esteem freedom justice equality friendliness amplitude prudence decision and courage. It is the medium that shall well nigh express the inexpressible.

No great literature nor any like style of behaviour or oratory or social intercourse or household arrangements or public institutions or the treatment by bosses of employed people, nor executive detail or detail of the army or navy, nor spirit of legislation or courts or police or tuition or architecture or songs or amusements or the costumes of young men, can long elude the jealous and passionate instinct of American standards. Whether or no the sign appears from the mouths of the people, it throbs a live interrogation in every freeman's and freewoman's heart after that which passes by or this built to remain. Is it uniform with my country? Are its disposals without ignominious distinctions? Is it for the evergrowing communes of brothers and lovers, large, well-nited, proud beyond the old models, generous beyond all models? Is it something grown fresh out of the fields or drawn from the sea for use to me today here? I know that what answers for me an American must answer for any individual or nation that serves for a part of my materials. Does this answer? or is it without reference to universal needs? or sprung of the needs of the less developed society of special ranks? or old needs of pleasure overlaid by modern science and forms? Does this acknowledge liberty with audible and absolute acknowledgement, and set

slavery at nought for life and death? Will it help breed one goodshaped and wellhung man, and a woman to be his perfect and independent mate? Does it improve manners? Is it for the nursing of the young of the republic? Does it solve readily with the sweet milk of the nipples of the breasts of the mother of many children? Has it too the old ever-fresh forbearance and impartiality? Does it look with the same love on the last born and on those hardening toward stature, and on the errant, and on those who disdain all strength of assault outside of their own?

The poems distilled from other poems will probably pass away. The coward will surely pass away. The expectation of the vital and great can only be satisfied by the demeanor of the vital and great. The swarms of the polished deprecating and reflectors and the polite float off and leave no remembrance. America prepares with composure and goodwill for the visitors that have sent word. It is not intellect that is to be their warrant and welcome. The talented, the artist, the ingenious, the editor, the statesman, the erudite . . . they are not unappreciated . . . they fall in their place and do their work. The soul of the nation also does its work. No disguise can pass on it . . . no disguise can conceal from it. It rejects none, it permits all. Only toward as good as itself and toward the like of itself will it advance half-way. An individual is as superb as a nation when he has the qualities which make a superb nation. The soul of the largest and wealthiest and proudest nation may well go half-way to meet that of its poets. The signs are effectual. There is no fear of mistake. If the one is true the other is true. The proof of a poet is that his country absorbs him as affectionately as he has absorbed it.

# Leaves of Grass.

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**I** CELEBRATE myself,  
And what I assume you shall assume,  
For every atom belonging to me as good belongs to you.

I loafe and invite my soul,  
I lean and loafe at my ease . . . . observing a spear of summer grass.

Houses and rooms are full of perfumes . . . . the shelves are crowded with perfumes,  
I breathe the fragrance myself, and know it and like it,  
The distillation would intoxicate me also, but I shall not let it.

The atmosphere is not a perfume . . . . it has no taste of the distillation . . . . it is  
odorless,  
It is for my mouth forever . . . . I am in love with it,  
I will go to the bank by the wood and become undisguised and naked,  
I am mad for it to be in contact with me.

The smoke of my own breath,  
Echos, ripples, and buzzed whispers . . . . loveroot, silkthread, crotch and vine,  
My respiration and inspiration . . . . the beating of my heart . . . . the passing of blood  
and air through my lungs,  
The sniff of green leaves and dry leaves, and of the shore and darkcolored sea-  
rocks, and of hay in the barn,  
The sound of the belched words of my voice . . . . words loosed to the eddies of  
the wind,  
A few light kisses . . . . a few embraces . . . . a reaching around of arms,  
The play of shine and shade on the trees as the supple boughs wag,  
The delight alone or in the rush of the streets, or along the fields and hillsides,  
The feeling of health . . . . the full-noon trill . . . . the song of me rising from bed  
and meeting the sun.

Have you reckoned a thousand acres much? Have you reckoned the earth much?  
 Have you practiced so long to learn to read?  
 Have you felt so proud to get at the meaning of poems?

Stop this day and night with me and you shall possess the, origin of all poems,  
 You shall possess the good of the earth and sun . . . there are millions of suns left,  
 You shall no longer take things at second or third hand . . . nor look through the  
 eyes of the dead . . . nor feed on the spectres in books,  
 You shall not look through my eyes either, nor take things from me,  
 You shall listen to all sides and filter them from yourself.

I have heard what the talkers were talking . . . the talk of the beginning and the end,  
 But I do not talk of the beginning or the end.

There was never any more inception than there is now,  
 Nor any more youth or age than there is now;  
 And will never be any more perfection than there is now,  
 Nor any more heaven or hell than there is now.

Urge and urge and urge,  
 Always the procreant urge of the world.

Out of the dimness opposite equals advance . . . Always substance and increase,  
 Always a knit of identity . . . always distinction . . . always a breed of life.

To elaborate is no avail . . . Learned and unlearned feel that it is so.

Sure as the most certain sure . . . plumb in the uprights, well entretied, braced in  
 the beams,  
 Stout as a horse, affectionate, haughty, electrical,  
 I and this mystery here we stand.

Clear and sweet is my soul . . . and clear and sweet is all that is not my soul.

Lack one lacks both . . . and the unseen is proved by the seen,  
 Till that becomes unseen and receives proof in its turn.

Showing the best and dividing it from the worst, age vexes age,  
 Knowing the perfect fitness and equanimity of things, while they discuss I am silent,  
 and go bathe and admire myself.

Welcome is every organ and attribute of me, and of any man hearty and clean,  
 Not an inch nor a particle of an inch is vile, and none shall be less familiar than the rest.

I am satisfied . . . I see, dance, laugh, sing;

As God comes a loving bedfellow and sleeps at my side all night and close on the  
 peep of the day,  
 And leaves for me baskets covered with white towels bulging the house with their  
 plenty,  
 Shall I postpone my acceptance and realization and scream at my eyes,  
 That they turn from gazing after and down the road,  
 And forthwith cipher and show me to a cent,  
 Exactly the contents of one, and exactly the contents of two, and which is ahead ?

Trippers and askers surround me,  
 People I meet . . . . the effect upon me of my early life . . . of the ward and city I  
 live in . . . . of the nation,  
 The latest news . . . . discoveries, inventions, societies . . . . authors old and new,  
 My dinner, dress, associates, looks, business, compliments, dues,  
 The real or fancied indifference of some man or woman I love,  
 The sickness of one of my folks — or of myself . . . . or ill-doing . . . . or loss or lack  
 of money . . . . or depressions or exaltations,  
 They come to me days and nights and go from me again,  
 But they are not the Me myself.

Apart from the pulling and hauling stands what I am,  
 Stands amused, complacent, compassionating, idle, unitary,  
 Looks down, is erect, bends an arm on an impalpable certain rest,  
 Looks with its sidecurved head curious what will come next,  
 Both in and out of the game, and watching and wondering at it.

Backward I see in my own days where I sweated through fog with linguists and  
 contenders,  
 I have no mockings or arguments . . . . I witness and wait.

I believe in you my soul . . . . the other I am must not abase itself to you,  
 And you must not be abased to the other.

Loafe with me on the grass . . . . loose the stop from your throat,  
 Not words, not music or rhyme I want . . . . not custom or lecture, not even the best,  
 Only the lull I like, the hum of your valved voice.

I mind how we lay in June, such a transparent summer morning ;  
 You settled your head athwart my hips and gently turned over upon me,  
 And parted the shirt from my bosom-bone, and plunged your tongue to my barestript  
 heart,  
 And reached till you felt my beard, and reached till you held my feet.

Swiftly arose and spread around me the peace and joy and knowledge that pass all  
 the art and argument of the earth ;  
 And I know that the hand of God is the elderhand of my own,



And I know that the spirit of God is the eldest brother of my own,  
 And that all the men ever born are also my brothers . . . and the women my sisters  
 and lovers,  
 And that a kelson of the creation is love ;  
 And limitless are leaves stiff or drooping in the fields,  
 And brown ants in the little wells beneath them,  
 And mossy scabs of the wormfence, and heaped stones, and elder and mullen and  
 pokeweed.

A child said, What is the grass? fetching it to me with full hands ;  
 How could I answer the child? . . . I do not know what it is any more than he.

I guess it must be the flag of my disposition, out of hopeful green stuff woven.

Or I guess it is the handkerchief of the Lord,  
 A scented gift and remembrancer designedly dropped,  
 Bearing the owner's name someway in the corners, that we may see and remark,  
 and say Whose?

Or I guess the grass is itself a child . . . the produced babe of the vegetation.

Or I guess it is a uniform hieroglyphic,  
 And it means, Sprouting alike in broad zones and narrow zones,  
 Growing among black folks as among white,  
 Kanuck, Tuckahoe, Congressman, Cuff, I give them the same, I receive them the  
 same.

And now it seems to me the beautiful uncut hair of graves.

Tenderly will I use you curling grass,  
 It may be you transpire from the breasts of young men,  
 It may be if I had known them I would have loved them ;  
 It may be you are from old people and from women, and from offspring taken soon  
 out of their mothers' laps,  
 And here you are the mothers' laps.

This grass is very dark to be from the white heads of old mothers,  
 Darker than the colorless beards of old men,  
 Dark to come from under the faint red roofs of mouths.

O I perceive after all so many uttering tongues !  
 And I perceive they do not come from the roofs of mouths for nothing.

I wish I could translate the hints about the dead young men and women,  
 And the hints about old men and mothers, and the offspring taken soon out of their  
 laps.

What do you think has become of the young and old men ?  
 And what do you think has become of the women and children ?

They are alive and well somewhere ;  
 The smallest sprout shows there is really no death,  
 And if ever there was it led forward life, and does not wait at the end to arrest it,  
 And ceased the moment life appeared.

All goes onward and outward . . . . and nothing collapses,  
 And to die is different from what any one supposed, and luckier.

Has any one supposed it lucky to be born ?  
 I hasten to inform him or her it is just as lucky to die, and I know it.

I pass death with the dying, and birth with the new-washed babe . . . . and am not  
 contained between my hat and boots,  
 And peruse manifold objects, no two alike, and every one good,  
 The earth good, and the stars good, and their adjuncts all good.

I am not an earth nor an adjunct of an earth,  
 I am the mate and companion of people, all just as immortal and fathomless a  
 myself ;  
 They do not know how immortal, but I know.

Every kind for itself and its own . . . . for me mine male and female,  
 For me all that have been boys and that love women,  
 For me the man that is proud and feels how it stings to be slighted,  
 For me the sweetheart and the old maid . . . . for me mothers and the mothers of  
 mothers,  
 For me lips that have smiled, eyes that have shed tears,  
 For me children and the begetters of children.

Who need be afraid of the merge ?  
 Undrape . . . . you are not guilty to me, nor stale nor discarded,  
 I see through the broadcloth and gingham whether or no,  
 And am around, tenacious, acquisitive, tireless . . . . and can never be shaken away.

The little one sleeps in its cradle,  
 I lift the gauze and look a long time, and silently brush away flies with my hand.

The youngster and the redfaced girl turn aside up the bushy hill,  
 I peeringly view them from the top.

The suicide sprawls on the bloody floor of the bedroom,  
 It is so . . . . I witnessed the corpse . . . . there the pistol had fallen.

The blab of the pave . . . . the tires of carts and sluff of bootsoles and talk of the  
 promenaders,  
 The heavy omnibus, the driver with his interrogating thumb, the clank of the shod  
 horses on the granite floor,  
 The carnival of sleighs, the clinking and shouted jokes and pelts of snowballs ;  
 The hurrahs for popular favorites . . . . the fury of roused mobs,  
 The flap of the curtained litter — the sick man inside, borne to the hospital,  
 The meeting of enemies, the sudden oath, the blows and fall,  
 The excited crowd — the policeman with his star quickly working his passage to the  
 centre of the crowd ;  
 The impassive stones that receive and return so many echoes,  
 The souls moving along . . . . are they invisible while the least atom of the stones is  
 visible ?  
 What groans of overfed or half-starved who fall on the flags sunstruck or in fits,  
 What exclamations of women taken suddenly, who hurry home and give birth to  
 babes,  
 What living and buried speech is always vibrating here . . . . what howls restrained  
 by decorum,  
 Arrests of criminals, slights, adulterous offers made, acceptances, rejections with  
 convex lips,  
 I mind them or the resonance of them . . . . I come again and again.

The big doors of the country-barn stand open and ready,  
 The dried grass of the harvest-time loads the slow-drawn wagon,  
 The clear light plays on the brown gray and green intertinged,  
 The armfuls are packed to the sagging mow :  
 I am there . . . . I help . . . . I came stretched atop of the load,  
 I felt its soft jolts . . . . one leg reclined on the other,  
 I jump from the crossbeams, and seize the clover and timothy,  
 And roll head over heels, and tangle my hair full of wisps.

Alone far in the wilds and mountains I hunt,  
 Wandering amazed at my own lightness and glee,  
 In the late afternoon choosing a safe spot to pass the night,  
 Kindling a fire and broiling the freshkilled game,  
 Soundly falling asleep on the gathered leaves, my dog and gun by my side.

The Yankee clipper is under her three skysails . . . . she cuts the sparkle and scud,  
 My eyes settle the land . . . . I bend at her prow or shout joyously from the deck.

The boatmen and clamdiggers arose early and stopped for me,  
 I tucked my trowser-ends in my boots and went and had a good time,  
 You should have been with us that day round the chowder-kettle.

I saw the marriage of the trapper in the open air in the far-west . . . . the bride was  
 a red girl,

Her father and his friends sat near by crosslegged and dumbly smoking . . . they had moccasins to their feet and large thick blankets hanging from their shoulders ;

On a bank lounged the trapper . . . he was dressed mostly in skins . . . his luxuriant beard and curls protected his neck,

One hand rested on his rifle . . . the other hand held firmly the wrist of the red girl, She had long eyelashes . . . her head was bare . . . her coarse straight locks descended upon her voluptuous limbs and reached to her feet.

The runaway slave came to my house and stopped outside,  
I heard his motions crackling the twigs of the woodpile,  
Through the swung half-door of the kitchen I saw him limpsey and weak,  
And went where he sat on a log, and led him in and assured him,  
And brought water and filled a tub for his sweated body and bruised feet,  
And gave him a room that entered from my own, and gave him some coarse clean clothes,

And remember perfectly well his revolving eyes and his awkwardness,  
And remember putting plasters on the galls of his neck and ankles ;  
He staid with me a week before he was recuperated and passed north,  
I had him sit next me at table . . . my firelock leaned in the corner.

Twenty-eight young men bathe by the shore,  
Twenty-eight young men, and all so friendly,  
Twenty-eight years of womanly life, and all so lonesome.

She owns the fine house by the rise of the bank,  
She hides handsome and richly drest aft the blinds of the window.

Which of the young men does she like the best ?  
Ah the homeliest of them is beautiful to her.

Where are you off to, lady ? for I see you,  
You splash in the water there, yet stay stock still in your room.

Dancing and laughing along the beach came the twenty-ninth bather,  
The rest did not see her, but she saw them and loved them.

The beards of the young men glistened with wet, it ran from their long hair,  
Little streams passed all over their bodies.

An unseen hand also passed over their bodies,  
It descended tremblingly from their temples and ribs.

The young men float on their backs, their white bellies swell to the sun . . . they do not ask who seizes fast to them,

They do not know who puffs and declines with pendant and bending arch,  
They do not think whom they souse with spray.

The butcher-boy puts off his killing-clothes, or sharpens his knife at the stall in the  
market,  
I loiter enjoying his repartee and his shuffle and breakdown.

Blacksmiths with grimed and hairy chests environ the anvil,  
Each has his main-sledge . . . . they are all out . . . . there is a great heat in the fire.

From the cinder-strewed threshold I follow their movements,  
The lithe sheer of their waists plays even with their massive arms,  
Overhand the hammers roll — overhand so slow — overhand so sure,  
They do not hasten, each man hits in his place.

The negro holds firmly the reins of his four horses . . . . the block swags underneath  
on its tied-over chain,  
The negro that drives the huge dray of the stoneyard . . . . steady and tall he stands  
poised on one leg on the stringpiece,  
His blue shirt exposes his ample neck and breast and loosens over his hipband,  
His glance is calm and commanding . . . . he tosses the slouch of his hat away from  
his forehead,  
The sun falls on his crispy hair and moustache . . . . falls on the black of his polish'd  
and perfect limbs.

I behold the picturesque giant and love him . . . . and I do not stop there,  
I go with the team also.

In me the carresser of life wherever moving . . . . backward as well as forward slue-  
ing,  
To niches aside and junior bending.

Oxen that rattle the yoke or halt in the shade, what is that you express in your eyes?  
It seems to me more than all the print I have read in my life.

My tread scares the wood-drake and wood-duck on my distant and daylong ramble,  
They rise together, they slowly circle around.  
. . . . I believe in those winged purposes,  
And acknowledge the red yellow and white playing within me,  
And consider the green and violet and the tufted crown intentional;  
And do not call the tortoise unworthy because she is not something else,  
And the mockingbird in the swamp never studied the gamut, yet trills pretty well to  
me,  
And the look of the bay mare shames silliness out of me.

The wild gander leads his flock through the cool night,



Ya-honk ! he says, and sounds it down to me like an invitation ;  
 The pert may suppose it meaningless, but I listen closer,  
 I find its purpose and place up there toward the November sky.

The sharphoofed moose of the north, the cat on the housesill, the chickadee, the  
 prairie-dog,  
 The litter of the grunting sow as they tug at her teats,  
 The brood of the turkeyhen, and she with her halfspread wings,  
 I see in them and myself the same old law.

The press of my foot to the earth springs a hundred affections,  
 They scorn the best I can do to relate them.

I am enamoured of growing outdoors,  
 Of men that live among cattle or taste of the ocean or woods,  
 Of the builders and steerers of ships, of the wielders of axes and mauls, of the drivers  
 of horses,  
 I can eat and sleep with them week in and week out.

What is commonest and cheapest and nearest and easiest is Me,  
 Me going in for my chances, spending for vast returns,  
 Adorning myself to bestow myself on the first that will take me,  
 Not asking the sky to come down to my goodwill,  
 Scattering it freely forever.

The pure contralto sings in the organloft,  
 The carpenter dresses his plank . . . . the tongue of his foreplane whistles its wild  
 ascending lisp,  
 The married and unmarried children ride home to their thanksgiving dinner,  
 The pilot seizes the king-pin, he heaves down with a strong arm,  
 The mate stands braced in the whaleboat, lance and harpoon are ready,  
 The duck-shooter walks by silent and cautious stretches,  
 The deacons are ordained with crossed hands at the altar,  
 The spinning-girl retreats and advances to the hum of the big wheel,  
 The farmer stops by the bars of a Sunday and looks at the oats and rye,  
 The lunatic is carried at last to the asylum a confirmed case,  
 He will never sleep any more as he did in the cot in his mother's bedroom ;  
 The jour printer with gray head and gaunt jaws works at his case,  
 He turns his quid of tobacco, his eyes get blurred with the manuscript ;  
 The malformed limbs are tied to the anatomist's table,  
 What is removed drops horribly in a pail ;  
 The quadroon girl is sold at the stand . . . . the drunkard nods by the barroom stove,  
 The machinist rolls up his sleeves . . . . the policeman travels his beat . . . . the gate-  
 keeper marks who pass,

The young fellow drives the express-wagon . . . . I love him though I do not know  
 him ;  
 The half-breed straps on his light boots to compete in the race,  
 The western turkey-shooting draws old and young . . . . some lean on their rifles,  
 some sit on logs,  
 Out from the crowd steps the marksman and takes his position and levels his piece ;  
 The groups of newly-come immigrants cover the wharf or levee,  
 The woollypates hoe in the sugarfield, the overseer views them from his saddle ;  
 The bugle calls in the ballroom, the gentlemen run for their partners, the dancers  
 bow to each other ;  
 The youth lies awake in the cedar-roofed garret and harks to the musical rain,  
 The Wolverine sets traps on the creek that helps fill the Huron,  
 The reformer ascends the platform, he spouts with his mouth and nose,  
 The company returns from its excursion, the darkey brings up the rear and bears the  
 well-riddled target,  
 The squaw wrapt in her yellow-hemmed cloth is offering moccasins and beadbags for  
 sale,  
 The connoisseur peers along the exhibition-gallery with halfshut eyes bent sideways,  
 The deckhands make fast the steamboat, the plank is thrown for the shoregoing  
 passengers,  
 The young sister holds out the skein, the elder sister winds it off in a ball and stops  
 now and then for the knots,  
 The one-year wife is recovering and happy, a week ago she bore her first child,  
 The cleanhaired Yankee girl works with her sewing-machine or in the factory or  
 mill,  
 The nine months' gone is in the parturition chamber, her faintness and pains are ad-  
 vancing ;  
 The pavingman leans on his twohanded rammer — the reporter's lead flies swiftly  
 over the notebook — the signpainter is lettering with red and gold,  
 The canal-boy trots on the towpath — the bookkeeper counts at his desk — the  
 shoemaker waxes his thread,  
 The conductor beats time for the band and all the performers follow him,  
 The child is baptised — the convert is making the first professions,  
 The regatta is spread on the bay . . . . how the white sails sparkle !  
 The drover watches his drove, he sings out to them that would stray,  
 The pedlar sweats with his pack on his back — the purchaser higgles about the odd  
 cent,  
 The camera and plate are prepared, the lady must sit for her daguerreotype,  
 The bride unrumples her white dress, the minutehand of the clock moves slowly,  
 The opium eater reclines with rigid head and just-opened lips,  
 The prostitute draggles her shawl, her bonnet bobs on her tipsy and pimpled neck,  
 The crowd laugh at her blackguard oaths, the men jeer and wink to each other,  
 ( Miserable ! I do not laugh at your oaths nor jeer you, )  
 The President holds a cabinet council, he is surrounded by the great secretaries,

On the piazza walk five friendly matrons with twined arms ;  
The crew of the fish-smack pack repeated layers of halibut in the hold,  
The Missourian crosses the plains toting his wares and his cattle,  
The fare-collector goes through the train — he gives notice by the jingling of loose  
change,  
The floormen are laying the floor — the tanners are tanning the roof — the masons  
are calling for mortar,  
In single file each shouldering his hod pass onward the laborers ;  
Seasons pursuing each other the indescribable crowd is gathered . . . . it is the  
Fourth of July . . . . what salutes of cannon and small arms !  
Seasons pursuing each other the plougher ploughs and the mower mows and the  
wintergrain falls in the ground ;  
Off on the lakes the pikefisher watches and waits by the hole in the frozen surface,  
The stumps stand thick round the clearing, the squatter strikes deep with his axe,  
The flatboatmen make fast toward dusk near the cottonwood or pekantrees,  
The coon-seekers go now through the regions of the Red river, or through those  
drained by the Tennessee, or through those of the Arkansas,  
The torches shine in the dark that hangs on the Chattahoochee or Altamahaw ;  
Patriarchs sit at supper with sons and grandsons and great grandsons around them,  
In walls of abode, in canvass tents, rest hunters and trappers after their day's sport.  
The city sleeps and the country sleeps,  
The living sleep for their time . . . . the dead sleep for their time,  
The old husband sleeps by his wife and the young husband sleeps by his wife ;  
And these one and all tend inward to me, and I tend outward to them,  
And such as it is to be of these more or less I am.

I am of old and young, of the foolish as much as the wise,  
Regardless of others, ever regardful of others,  
Maternal as well as paternal, a child as well as a man,  
Stuffed with the stuff that is coarse, and stuffed with the stuff that is fine,  
One of the great nation, the nation of many nations — the smallest the same and the  
largest the same,  
A southerner soon as a northerner, a planter nonchalant and hospitable,  
A Yankee bound my own way . . . . ready for trade . . . . my joints the limberest  
joints on earth and the sternest joints on earth,  
A Kentuckian walking the vale of the Elkhorn in my deerskin leggings,  
A boatman over the lakes or bays or along coasts . . . . a Hoosier, a Badger, a  
Buckeye,  
A Louisianian or Georgian, a poke-easy from sandhills and pines,  
At home on Canadian snowshoes or up in the bush, or with fishermen off New-  
foundland,  
At home in the fleet of iceboats, sailing with the rest and tacking,  
At home on the hills of Vermont or in the woods of Maine or the Texan ranch,  
Comrade of Californians . . . . comrade of free northwesterners, loving their big  
proportions,

Comrade of raftsmen and coalmen — comrade of all who shake hands and welcome  
to drink and meat ;

A learner with the simplest, a teacher of the thoughtfulest,  
A novice beginning experient of myriads of seasons,  
Of every hue and trade and rank, of every caste and religion,  
Not merely of the New World but of Africa Europe or Asia . . . . a wandering  
savage,

A farmer, mechanic, or artist . . . . a gentleman, sailor, lover or quaker,  
A prisoner, fancy-man, rowdy, lawyer, physician or priest.

I resist anything better than my own diversity,  
And breathe the air and leave plenty after me,  
And am not stuck up, and am in my place.

The moth and the fisheggs are in their place,  
The suns I see and the suns I cannot see are in their place,  
The palpable is in its place and the impalpable is in its place.

These are the thoughts of all men in all ages and lands, they are not original with  
me,

If they are not yours as much as mine they are nothing or next to nothing,  
If they do not enclose everything they are next to nothing,  
If they are not the riddle and the untying of the riddle they are nothing,  
If they are not just as close as they are distant they are nothing.

This is the grass that grows wherever the land is and the water is,  
This is the common air that bathes the globe.

This is the breath of laws and songs and behaviour,  
This is the the tasteless water of souls . . . . this is the true sustenance,  
It is for the illiterate . . . . it is for the judges of the supreme court . . . . it is for th  
federal capitol and the state capitols,  
It is for the admirable communes of literary men and composers and singers and  
lecturers and engineers and savans,  
It is for the endless races of working people and farmers and seamen.

This is the trill of a thousand clear cornets and scream of the octave flute and strike  
of triangles.

I play not a march for victors only . . . . I play great marches for conquered and  
slain persons.

Have you heard that it was good to gain the day ?

I also say it is good to fall . . . . battles are lost in the same spirit in which they are  
won.

I sound triumphal drums for the dead . . . . I fling through my embouchures the  
 loudest and gayest music to them,  
 Vivas to those who have failed, and to those whose war-vessels sank in the sea,  
 and those themselves who sank in the sea,  
 And to all generals that lost engagements, and all overcome heroes, and the number-  
 less unknown heroes equal to the greatest heroes known.

This is the meal pleasantly set . . . . this is the meat and drink for natural hunger,  
 It is for the wicked just the same as the righteous . . . . I make appointments with all,  
 I will not have a single person slighted or left away,  
 The keptwoman and sponger and thief are hereby invited . . . . the heavy-lipped slave  
 is invited . . . . the venerealee is invited,  
 There shall be no difference between them and the rest.

This is the press of a bashful hand . . . . this is the float and odor of hair,  
 This is the touch of my lips to yours . . . . this is the murmur of yearning,  
 This is the far-off depth and height reflecting my own face,  
 This is the thoughtful merge of myself and the outlet again.

Do you guess I have some intricate purpose?  
 Well I have . . . . for the April rain has, and the mica on the side of a rock has.

Do you take it I would astonish?  
 Does the daylight astonish? or the early redstart twittering through the woods?  
 Do I astonish more than they?

This hour I tell things in confidence,  
 I might not tell everybody but I will tell you.

Who goes there! hankering, gross, mystical, nude?  
 How is it I extract strength from the beef I eat?

What is a man anyhow? What am I? and what are you?  
 All I mark as my own you shall offset it with your own,  
 Else it were time lost listening to me.

I do not snivel that snivel the world over,  
 That months are vacuums and the ground but wallow and filth,  
 That life is a suck and a sell, and nothing remains at the end but threadbare crape  
 and tears.

Whimpering and truckling fold with powders for invalids . . . . conformity goes to  
 the fourth-removed,  
 I cock my hat as I please indoors or out.

Shall I pray? Shall I venerate and be ceremonious?

I have pried through the strata and analyzed to a hair,  
 And counselled with doctors and calculated close and found no sweeter fat than  
 sticks to my own bones.

In all people I see myself, none more and not one a barleycorn less,  
 And the good or bad I say of myself I say of them,

And I know I am solid and sound,  
 To me the converging objects of the universe perpetually flow,  
 All are written to me, and I must get what the writing means.

And I know I am deathless,  
 I know this orbit of mine cannot be swept by a carpenter's compass,  
 I know I shall not pass like a child's carlacue cut with a burnt stick at night.

I know I am august,  
 I do not trouble my spirit to vindicate itself or be understood,  
 I see that the elementary laws never apologize,  
 I reckon I behave no prouder than the level I plant my house by after all.

I exist as I am, that is enough,  
 If no other in the world be aware I sit content,  
 And if each and all be aware I sit content.

One world is aware, and by far the largest to me, and that is myself,  
 And whether I come to my own today or in ten thousand or ten million years,  
 I can cheerfully take it now, or with equal cheerfulness I can wait.

My foothold is tenoned and mortised in granite,  
 I laugh at what you call dissolution,  
 And I know the amplitude of time.

I am the poet of the body,  
 And I am the poet of the soul.

The pleasures of heaven are with me, and the pains of hell are with me,  
 The first I graft and increase upon myself . . . the latter I translate into a new  
 tongue.

I am the poet of the woman the same as the man,  
 And I say it is as great to be a woman as to be a man,  
 And I say there is nothing greater than the mother of men.

I chant a new chant of dilation or pride,  
 We have had ducking and deprecating about enough,  
 I show that size is only developement.



Have you outstript the rest ? Are you the President ?  
It is a trifle . . . . they will more than arrive there every one, and still pass on.

I am he that walks with the tender and growing night ;  
I call to the earth and sea half-held by the night.

Press close barebosomed night ! Press close magnetic nourishing night !  
Night of south winds ! Night of the large few stars !  
Still nodding night ! Mad naked summer night !

Smile O voluptuous coolbreathed earth !  
Earth of the slumbering and liquid trees !  
Earth of departed sunset ! Earth of the mountains misty-topt !  
Earth of the vitreous pour of the full moon just tinged with blue !  
Earth of shine and dark mottling the tide of the river !  
Earth of the limpid gray of clouds brighter and clearer for my sake !  
Far-swooping elbowed earth ! Rich apple-blossomed earth !  
Smile, for your lover comes !

Prodigal ! you have given me love ! . . . . therefore I to you give love !  
O unspeakable passionate love !

Thruster holding me tight and that I hold tight !  
We hurt each other as the bridegroom and the bride hurt each other.

You sea ! I resign myself to you also . . . . I guess what you mean,  
I behold from the beach your crooked inviting fingers,  
I believe you refuse to go back without feeling of me ;  
We must have a turn together . . . . I undress . . . . hurry me out of sight of the land,  
Cushion me soft . . . . rock me in billowy drowse,  
Dash me with amorous wet . . . . I can repay you.

Sea of stretched ground-swells !  
Sea breathing broad and convulsive breaths !  
Sea of the brine of life ! Sea of unshovelled and always-ready graves !  
Howler and scooper of storms ! Capricious and dainty sea !  
I am integral with you . . . . I too am of one phase and of all phases.

Partaker of influx and efflux . . . . extoler of hate and conciliation,  
Extoler of amies and those that sleep in each others' arms.

I am he attesting sympathy ;  
Shall I make my list of things in the house and skip the house that supports them ?

I am the poet of commonsense and of the demonstrable and of immortality ;  
And am not the poet of goodness only . . . . I do not decline to be the poet of wick-  
edness also.

Washes and razors for foofoos . . . . for me freckles and a bristling beard.

What blurt is it about virtue and about vice ?  
 Evil propels me, and reform of evil propels me . . . . I stand indifferent,  
 My gait is no faultfinder's or rejecter's gait,  
 I moisten the roots of all that has grown.

Did you fear some scrofula out of the unflagging pregnancy ?  
 Did you guess the celestial laws are yet to be worked over and rectified ?

I step up to say that what we do is right and what we affirm is right . . . . and some  
     is only the ore of right,  
 Witnesses of us . . . . one side a balance and the antipodal side a balance,  
 Soft doctrine as steady help as stable doctrine,  
 Thoughts and deeds of the present our rouse and early start.

This minute that comes to me over the past decillions,  
 There is no better than it and now.

What behaved well in the past or behaves well today is not such a wonder,  
 The wonder is always and always how there can be a mean man or an infidel.

Endless unfolding of words of ages !  
 And mine a word of the modern . . . . a word en masse.

A word of the faith that never balks,  
 One time as good as another time . . . . here or henceforward it is all the same to  
     me.

A word of reality . . . . materialism first and last imbueing.

Hurrah for positive science ! Long live exact demonstration !  
 Fetch stonecrop and mix it with cedar and branches of lilac ;  
 This is the lexicographer or chemist . . . . this made a grammar of the old  
     cartouches,  
 These mariners put the ship through dangerous unknown seas,  
 This is the geologist, and this works with the scalpel, and this is a mathematician.

Gentlemen I receive you, and attach and clasp hands with you,  
 The facts are useful and real . . . . they are not my dwelling . . . . I enter by them to  
     an area of the dwelling.

I am less the reminder of property or qualities, and more the reminder of life,  
 And go on the square for my own sake and for others' sakes,

And make short account of neuters and geldings, and favor men and women fully equipped,  
And beat the gong of revolt, and stop with fugitives and them that plot and conspire.

Walt Whitman, an American, one of the roughs, a kosmos,  
Disorderly fleshy and sensual . . . . eating drinking and breeding,  
No sentimentalist . . . . no stander above men and women or apart from them . . . . no more modest than immodest.

Unscrew the locks from the doors !  
Unscrew the doors themselves from their jambs !

Whoever degrades another degrades me . . . . and whatever is done or said returns at last to me,  
And whatever I do or say I also return.

Through me the afflatus surging and surging . . . . through me the current and index.

I speak the password primeval . . . . I give the sign of democracy ;  
By God ! I will accept nothing which all cannot have their counterpart of on the same terms.

Through me many long dumb voices,  
Voices of the interminable generations of slaves,  
Voices of prostitutes and of deformed persons,  
Voices of the diseased and despairing, and of thieves and dwarfs,  
Voices of cycles of preparation and accretion,  
And of the threads that connect the stars — and of wombs, and of the fatherstuff,  
And of the rights of them the others are down upon,  
Of the trivial and flat and foolish and despised,  
Of fog in the air and beetles rolling balls of dung.

Through me forbidden voices,  
Voices of sexes and lusts . . . . voices veiled, and I remove the veil,  
Voices indecent by me clarified and transfigured.

I do not press my finger across my mouth,  
I keep as delicate around the bowels as around the head and heart,  
Copulation is no more rank to me than death is.

I believe in the flesh and the appetites,  
Seeing hearing and feeling are miracles, and each part and tag of me is a miracle.

Divine am I inside and out, and I make holy whatever I touch or am touched from ;  
The scent of these arm-pits is aroma finer than prayer,  
This head is more than churches or bibles or creeds.

If I worship any particular thing it shall be some of the spread of my body ;  
 Translucent mould of me it shall be you,  
 Shaded ledges and rests, firm masculine coulter, it shall be you,  
 Whatever goes to the tilth of me it shall be you,  
 You my rich blood, your milky stream pale strippings of my life ;  
 Breast that presses against other breasts it shall be you,  
 My brain it shall be your occult convolutions,  
 Root of washed sweet-flag, timorous pond-snipe, nest of guarded duplicate eggs, it  
     shall be you,  
 Mixed tussled hay of head and beard and brawn it shall be you,  
 Trickling sap of maple, fibre of manly wheat, it shall be you ;  
 Sun so generous it shall be you,  
 Vapors lighting and shading my face it shall be you,  
 You sweaty brooks and dews it shall be you,  
 Winds whose soft-tickling genitals rub against me it shall be you,  
 Broad muscular fields, branches of liveoak, loving lounge in my winding paths, it  
     shall be you,  
 Hands I have taken, face I have kissed, mortal I have ever touched, it shall be you.

I dote on myself . . . . there is that lot of me, and all so luscious,  
 Each moment and whatever happens thrills me with joy.

I cannot tell how my ankles bend . . . . nor whence the cause of my faintest wish,  
 Nor the cause of the friendship I emit . . . . nor the cause of the friendship I take  
     again.

To walk up my stoop is unaccountable . . . . I pause to consider if it really be,  
 That I eat and drink is spectacle enough for the great authors and schools,  
 A morning-glory at my window satisfies me more than the metaphysics of books.

To behold the daybreak !  
 The little light fades the immense and diaphanous shadows,  
 The air tastes good to my palate.

Hefts of the moving world at innocent gambols, silently rising, freshly exuding,  
 Scooting obliquely high and low.

Something I cannot see puts upward libidinous prongs,  
 Seas of bright juice suffuse heaven.

The earth by the sky staid with . . . . the daily close of their junction,  
 The heaved challenge from the east that moment over my head,  
 The mocking taunt, See then whether you shall be master !

Dazzling and tremendous how quick the sunrise would kill me,  
 If I could not now and always send sunrise out of me.

We also ascend dazzling and tremendous as the sun,  
We found our own my soul in the calm and cool of the daybreak.

My voice goes after what my eyes cannot reach,  
With the twirl of my tongue I encompass worlds and volumes of worlds.

Speech is the twin of my vision . . . . it is unequal to measure itself.

It provokes me forever,  
It says sarcastically, Walt, you understand enough . . . . why don't you let it out  
then ?

Come now I will not be tantalized . . . . you conceive too much of articulation.

Do you not know how the buds beneath are folded ?  
Waiting in gloom protected by frost,  
The dirt recoding before my prophetic screams,  
I underlying causes to balance them at last,  
My knowledge my live parts . . . . it keeping tally with the meaning of things,  
Happiness . . . . which whoever hears me let him or her set out in search of this  
day.

My final merit I refuse you . . . . I refuse putting from me the best I am.

Encompass worlds but never try to encompass me,  
I crowd your noisiest talk by looking toward you.

Writing and talk do not prove me,  
I carry the plenum of proof and every thing else in my face,  
With the hush of my lips I confound the topmost skeptic.

I think I will do nothing for a long time but listen,  
And accrue what I hear into myself . . . . and let sounds contribute toward me.

I hear the bravuras of birds . . . . the bustle of growing wheat . . . . gossip of flames  
. . . . clack of sticks cooking my meals.

I hear the sound of the human voice . . . . a sound I love,  
I hear all sounds as they are tuned to their uses . . . . sounds of the city and sounds  
out of the city . . . . sounds of the day and night ;  
Talkative young ones to those that like them . . . . the recitative of fish-pedlars and  
fruit-pedlars . . . . the loud laugh of workpeople at their meals,  
The angry base of disjointed friendship . . . . the faint tones of the sick,  
The judge with hands tight to the desk, his shaky lips pronouncing a death-sentence,  
The heave'e'yo of stevedores unlading ships by the wharves . . . . the refrain of the  
anchor-lifters ;

The ring of alarm-bells . . . . the cry of fire . . . . the whirr of swift-streaking engines  
 and hose-carts with premonitory tinkles and colored lights,  
 The steam-whistle . . . . the solid roll of the train of approaching cars ;  
 The slow-march played at night at the head of the association,  
 They go to guard some corpse . . . . the flag-tops are draped with black muslin,

I hear the violincello or man's heart's complaint,  
 And hear the keyed cornet or else the echo of sunset.

I hear the chorus . . . . it is a grand-opera . . . . this indeed is music !

A tenor large and fresh as the creation fills me,  
 The orbic flex of his mouth is pouring and filling me full.

I hear the trained soprano . . . . she convulses me like the climax of my love-grip ;  
 The orchestra whirls me wider than Uranus flies,  
 It wrenches unnamable ardors from my breast,  
 It throbs me to gulps of the farthest down horror,  
 It sails me . . . . I dab with bare feet . . . . they are licked by the indolent waves,  
 I am exposed . . . . cut by bitter and poisoned hail,  
 Steeped amid honeyed morphine . . . . my windpipe squeezed in the fakes of death,  
 Let up again to feel the puzzle of puzzles,  
 And that we call Being.

To be in any form, what is that ?  
 If nothing lay more developed the quahaug and its callous shell were enough.

Mine is no callous shell,  
 I have instant conductors all over me whether I pass or stop,  
 They seize every object and lead it harmlessly through me.

I merely stir, press, feel with my fingers, and am happy,  
 To touch my person to some one else's is about as much as I can stand.

Is this then a touch ? . . . . quivering me to a new identity,  
 Flames and ether making a rush for my veins,  
 Treacherous tip of me reaching and crowding to help them,  
 My flesh and blood playing out lightning, to strike what is hardly different from  
 myself,  
 On all sides prurient provokers stiffening my limbs,  
 Straining the udder of my heart for its withheld drip,  
 Behaving licentious toward me, taking no denial,  
 Depriving me of my best as for a purpose,  
 Unbuttoning my clothes and holding me by the bare waist,  
 Deluding my confusion with the calm of the sunlight and pasture fields,



Immodestly sliding the fellow-senses away,  
 They bribed to swap off with touch, and go and graze at the edges of me,  
 No consideration, no regard for my draining strength or my anger,  
 Fetching the rest of the herd around to enjoy them awhile,  
 Then all uniting to stand on a headland and worry me.

The sentries desert every other part of me,  
 They have left me helpless to a red marauder,  
 They all come to the headland to witness and assist against me.

I am given up by traitors ;  
 I talk wildly . . . . I have lost my wits . . . . I and nobody else am the greatest  
 traitor,  
 I went myself first to the headland . . . . my own hands carried me there.

You villain touch ! what are you doing ? . . . . my breath is tight in its throat ;  
 Unclench your floodgates ! you are too much for me.

Blind loving wrestling touch ! Sheathed hooded sharptoothed touch !  
 Did it make you ache so leaving me ?

Parting tracked by arriving . . . . perpetual payment of the perpetual loan,  
 Rich showering rain, and recompense richer afterward.

Sprouts take and accumulate . . . . stand by the curb prolific and vital,  
 Landscapes projected masculine full-sized and golden.

All truths wait in all things,  
 They neither hasten their own delivery nor resist it,  
 They do not need the obstetric forceps of the surgeon,  
 The insignificant is as big to me as any,  
 What is less or more than a touch ?

Logic and sermons never convince,  
 The damp of the night drives deeper into my soul.

Only what proves itself to every man and woman is so,  
 Only what nobody denies is so.

A minute and a drop of me settle my brain ;  
 I believe the soggy clods shall become lovers and lamps,  
 And a compend of compends is the meat of a man or woman,  
 And a summit and flower there is the feeling they have for each other,  
 And they are to branch boundlessly out of that lesson until it becomes omnific,  
 And until every one shall delight us, and we them.

I believe a leaf of grass is no less than the journeywork of the stars,  
 And the pismire is equally perfect, and a grain of sand, and the egg of the wren,  
 And the tree-toad is a chef-d'oeuvre for the highest,  
 And the running blackberry would adorn the parlors of heaven,  
 And the narrowest hinge in my hand puts to scorn all machinery,  
 And the cow crunching with depressed head surpasses any statue,  
 And a mouse is miracle enough to stagger sextillions of infidels,  
 And I could come every afternoon of my life to look at the farmer's girl boiling her  
 iron tea-kettle and baking shortcake.

I find I incorporate gneiss and coal and long-threaded moss and fruits and grains and  
 esculent roots,  
 And am stucco'd with quadrupeds and birds all over,  
 And have distanced what is behind me for good reasons,  
 And call any thing close again when I desire it.

In vain the speeding or shyness,  
 In vain the plutonic rocks send their old heat against my approach,  
 In vain the mastadon retreats beneath its own powdered bones,  
 In vain objects stand leagues off and assume manifold shapes,  
 In vain the ocean settling in hollows and the great monsters lying low,  
 In vain the buzzard houses herself with the sky,  
 In vain the snake slides through the creepers and logs,  
 In vain the elk takes to the inner passes of the woods,  
 In vain the razorbilled auk sails far north to Labrador,  
 I follow quickly . . . . I ascend to the nest in the fissure of the cliff.

I think I could turn and live awhile with the animals . . . . they are so placid and self-  
 contained,  
 I stand and look at them sometimes half the day long.

They do not sweat and whine about their condition,  
 They do not lie awake in the dark and weep for their sins,  
 They do not make me sick discussing their duty to God,  
 Not one is dissatisfied . . . . not one is demented with the mania of owning things,  
 Not one kneels to another nor to his kind that lived thousands of years ago,  
 Not one is respectable or industrious over the whole earth.

So they show their relations to me and I accept them ;  
 They bring me tokens of myself . . . . they evince them plainly in their possession.

I do not know where they got those tokens,  
 I must have passed that way untold times ago and negligently dropt them,  
 Myself moving forward then and now and forever,  
 Gathering and showing more always and with velocity,

Infinite and omnigenous and the like of these among them ;  
 Not too exclusive toward the reachers of my remembrancers,  
 Picking out here one that shall be my amie,  
 Choosing to go with him on brotherly terms.

A gigantic beauty of a stallion, fresh and responsive to my caresses,  
 Head high in the forehead and wide between the ears,  
 Limbs glossy and supple, tail dusting the ground,  
 Eyes well apart and full of sparkling wickedness . . . . ears finely cut and flexibly  
 moving.

His nostrils dilate . . . . my heels embrace him . . . . his well built limbs tremble with  
 pleasure . . . . we speed around and return.

I but use you a moment and then I resign you stallion . . . . and do not need your  
 paces, and outgallop them,  
 And myself as I stand or sit pass faster than you.

Swift wind! Space! My Soul! Now I know it is true what I guessed at ;  
 What I guessed when I loafed on the grass,  
 What I guessed while I lay alone in my bed . . . . and again as I walked the beach  
 under the paling stars of the morning.

My ties and ballasts leave me . . . . I travel . . . . I sail . . . . my elbows rest in the  
 sea-gaps,  
 I skirt the sierras . . . . my palms cover continents,  
 I am afoot with my vision.

By the city's quadrangular houses . . . . in log-huts, or camping with lumbermen,  
 Along the ruts of the turnpike . . . . along the dry gulch and rivulet bed,  
 Hoeing my onion-patch, and rows of carrots and parsnips . . . . crossing savannas . . .  
 trailing in forests,  
 Prospecting . . . . gold-digging . . . . girdling the trees of a new purchase,  
 Scorched ankle-deep by the hot sand . . . . hauling my boat down the shallow river ;  
 Where the panther walks to and fro on a limb overhead . . . . where the buck turns  
 furiously at the hunter,  
 Where the rattlesnake suns his flabby length on a rock . . . . where the otter is  
 feeding on fish,  
 Where the alligator in his tough pimples sleeps by the bayou,  
 Where the black bear is searching for roots or honey . . . . where the beaver pats  
 the mud with his paddle-tail ;  
 Over the growing sugar . . . . over the cottonplant . . . . over the rice in its low  
 moist field ;  
 Over the sharp-peaked farmhouse with its scalloped scum and slender shoots from  
 the gutters ;

Over the western persimmon . . . . over the longleaved corn and the delicate blue-  
 flowered flax ;  
 Over the white and brown buckwheat, a hummer and a buzzer there with the rest,  
 Over the dusky green of the rye as it ripples and shades in the breeze ;  
 Scaling mountains . . . . pulling myself cautiously up . . . . holding on by low scrag-  
 ged limbs,  
 Walking the path worn in the grass and beat through the leaves of the brush ;  
 Where the quail is whistling betwixt the woods and the wheatlot,  
 Where the bat flies in the July eve . . . . where the great goldbug drops through the  
 dark ;  
 Where the flails keep time on the barn floor,  
 Where the brook puts out of the roots of the old tree and flows to the meadow,  
 Where cattle stand and shake away flies with the tremulous shuddering of their  
 hides,  
 Where the cheese-cloth hangs in the kitchen, and andirons straddle the hearth-slab,  
 and cobwebs fall in festoons from the rafters ;  
 Where triphammers crash . . . . where the press is whirling its cylinders ;  
 Wherever the human heart beats with terrible throes out of its ribs ;  
 Where the pear-shaped balloon is floating aloft . . . . floating in it myself and look-  
 ing composedly down ;  
 Where the life-car is drawn on the slipnoose . . . . where the heat hatches pale-  
 green eggs in the dented sand.  
 Where the she-whale swims with her calves and never forsakes them,  
 Where the steamship trails hindways its long pennant of smoke,  
 Where the ground-shark's fin cuts like a black chip out of the water,  
 Where the half-burned brig is riding on unknown currents,  
 Where shells grow to her slimy deck, and the dead are corrupting below ;  
 Where the striped and starred flag is borne at the head of the regiments ;  
 Approaching Manhattan, up by the long-stretching island,  
 Under Niagara, the cataract falling like a veil over my countenance ;  
 Upon a door-step . . . . upon the horse-block of hard wood outside,  
 Upon the race-course, or enjoying pic-nics or jigs or a good game of base-ball,  
 At he-festivals with blackguard jibes and ironical license and bull-dances and  
 drinking and laughter,  
 At the cider-mill, tasting the sweet of the brown squash . . . . sucking the juice  
 through a straw,  
 At apple-pealings, wanting kisses for all the red fruit I find,  
 At musters and beach-parties and friendly bees and huskings and house-raisings ;  
 Where the mockingbird sounds his delicious gurgles, and cackles and screams and  
 weeps,  
 Where the hay-rick stands in the barnyard, and the dry-stalks are scattered, and the  
 brood cow waits in the hovel,  
 Where the bull advances to do his masculine work, and the stud to the mare, and the  
 cock is treading the hen,  
 Where the heifers browse, and the geese nip their food with short jerks ;

Where the sundown shadows lengthen over the limitless and lonesome prairie,  
 Where the herds of buffalo make a crawling spread of the square miles far and  
 near ;  
 Where the hummingbird shimmers . . . . where the neck of the longlived swan is  
 curving and winding ;  
 Where the laughing-gull scoots by the slappy shore and laughs her near-human  
 laugh ;  
 Where beehives range on a gray bench in the garden half-hid by the high weeds ;  
 Where the band-necked partridges roost in a ring on the ground with their heads  
 out ;  
 Where burial coaches enter the arched gates of a cemetery ;  
 Where winter wolves bark amid wastes of snow and icicled trees ;  
 Where the yellow-crowned heron comes to the edge of the marsh at night and feeds  
 upon small crabs ;  
 Where the splash of swimmers and divers cools the warm noon ;  
 Where the katydid works her chromatic reed on the walnut-tree over the well ;  
 Through patches of citrons and cucumbers with silver-wired leaves,  
 Through the salt-lick or orange glade . . . . or under conical furs ;  
 Through the gymnasium . . . . through the curtained saloon . . . . through the office  
 or public hall ;  
 Pleased with the native and pleased with the foreign . . . . pleased with the new  
 and old,  
 Pleased with women, the homely as well as the handsome,  
 Pleased with the quakeress as she puts off her bonnet and talks melodiously,  
 Pleased with the primitive tunes of the choir of the whitewashed church,  
 Pleased with the earnest words of the sweating Methodist preacher, or any preacher  
 . . . . looking seriously at the camp-meeting ;  
 Looking in at the shop-windows in Broadway the whole forenoon . . . . pressing the  
 flesh of my nose to the thick plate-glass,  
 Wandering the same afternoon with my face turned up to the clouds ;  
 My right and left arms round the sides of two friends and I in the middle ;  
 Coming home with the bearded and dark-cheeked bush-boy . . . . riding behind him  
 at the drape of the day ;  
 Far from the settlements studying the print of animals' feet, or the moccasin print ;  
 By the cot in the hospital reaching lemonade to a feverish patient,  
 By the confined corpse when all is still, examining with a candle ;  
 Voyaging to every port to dicker and adventure ;  
 Hurrying with the modern crowd, as eager and fickle as any,  
 Hot toward one I hate, ready in my madness to knife him ;  
 Solitary at midnight in my back yard, my thoughts gone from me a long while,  
 Walking the old hills of Judea with the beautiful gentle god by my side ;  
 Speeding through space . . . . speeding through heaven and the stars,  
 Speeding amid the seven satellites and the broad ring and the diameter of eighty  
 thousand miles,

Speeding with tailed meteors . . . . throwing fire-balls like the rest,  
 Carrying the crescent child that carries its own full mother in its belly :  
 Storming enjoying planning loving cautioning,  
 Backing and filling, appearing and disappearing,  
 I tread day and night such roads.

I visit the orchards of God and look at the spheric product,  
 And look at quintillions ripened, and look at quintillions green.

I fly the flight of the fluid and swallowing soul,  
 My course runs below the soundings of plummet.

I help myself to material and immaterial,  
 No guard can shut me off, no law can prevent me.

I anchor my ship for a little while only,  
 My messengers continually cruise away or bring their returns to me.

I go hunting polar furs and the seal . . . . leaping chasms with a pike-pointed staff  
 . . . . clinging to topples of brittle and blue.

I ascend to the foretruck . . . . I take my place late at night in the crow's nest . . . .  
 we sail through the arctic sea . . . . it is plenty light enough,  
 Through the clear atmosphere I stretch around on the wonderful beauty,  
 The enormous masses of ice pass me and I pass them . . . . the scenery is plain in  
 all directions,  
 The white-topped mountains point up in the distance . . . . I fling out my fancies  
 toward them ;  
 We are about approaching some great battlefield in which we are soon to be  
 engaged,  
 We pass the colossal outposts of the encampments . . . . we pass with still feet and  
 caution ;  
 Or we are entering by the suburbs some vast and ruined city . . . . the blocks and  
 fallen architecture more than all the living cities of the globe.

I am a free companion . . . . I bivouac by invading watchfires.

I turn the bridegroom out of bed and stay with the bride myself,  
 And tighten her all night to my thighs and lips.

My voice is the wife's voice, the screech by the rail of the stairs,  
 They fetch my man's body up dripping and drowned.

I understand the large hearts of heroes,  
 The courage of present times and all times ;



How the skipper saw the crowded and rudderless wreck of the steamship, and death  
 chasing it up and down the storm,  
 How he knuckled tight and gave not back one inch, and was faithful of days and  
 faithful of nights,  
 And chalked in large letters on a board, Be of good cheer, We will not desert you ;  
 How he saved the drifting company at last,  
 How the lank loose-gowned women looked when boated from the side of their  
 prepared graves,  
 How the silent old-faced infants, and the lifted sick, and the sharp-lipped unshaved  
 men ;  
 All this I swallow and it tastes good . . . . I like it well, and it becomes mine,  
 I am the man . . . . I suffered . . . . I was there.

The disdain and calmness of martyrs,  
 The mother condemned for a witch and burnt with dry wood, and her children  
 gazing on ;  
 The hounded slave that flags in the race and leans by the fence, blowing and  
 covered with sweat,  
 The twinges that sting like needles his legs and neck,  
 The murderous buckshot and the bullets,  
 All these I feel or am.

I am the hounded slave . . . . I wince at the bite of the dogs,  
 Hell and despair are upon me . . . . crack and again crack the marksmen,  
 I clutch the rails of the fence . . . . my gore dribs thinned with the ooze of my skin,  
 I fall on the weeds and stones,  
 The riders spur their unwilling horses and haul close,  
 They taunt my dizzy ears . . . . they beat me violently over the head with their  
 whip-stocks.

Agonies are one of my changes of garments ;  
 I do not ask the wounded person how he feels . . . . I myself become the wounded  
 person,  
 My hurt turns livid upon me as I lean on a cane and observe.

I am the mashed fireman with breastbone broken . . . . tumbling walls buried me in  
 their debris,  
 Heat and smoke I inspired . . . . I heard the yelling shouts of my comrades,  
 I heard the distant click of their picks and shovels ;  
 They have cleared the beams away . . . . they tenderly lift me forth.

I lie in the night air in my red shirt . . . . the pervading hush is for my sake,  
 Painless after all I lie, exhausted but not so unhappy,  
 White and beautiful are the faces around me . . . . the heads are bared of their fire-  
 caps,  
 The kneeling crowd fades with the light of the torches.

Distant and dead resuscitate,  
 They show as the dial or move as the hands of me . . . . and I am the clock myself.  
 I am an old artilleryman, and tell of some fort's bombardment . . . . and am there again.  
 Again the reveille of drummers . . . . again the attacking cannon and mortars and  
     howitzers,  
 Again the attacked send their cannon responsive.

I take part . . . . I see and hear the whole,  
 The cries and curses and roar . . . . the plaudits for well aimed shots,  
 The ambulance slowly passing and trailing its red drip,  
 Workmen searching after damages and to make indispensable repairs,  
 The fall of grenades through the rent roof . . . . the fan-shaped explosion,  
 The whizz of limbs heads stone wood and iron high in the air.

Again gurgles the mouth of my dying general . . . . he furiously waves with his  
     hand,  
 He gasps through the clot . . . . Mind not me . . . . mind . . . . the entrenchments.

I tell not the fall of Alamo . . . . not one escaped to tell the fall of Alamo,  
 The hundred and fifty are dumb yet at Alamo.

Hear now the the tale of a jetblack sunrise,  
 Hear of the murder in cold blood of four hundred and twelve young men.

Retreating they had formed in a hollow square with their baggage for breastworks,  
 Nine hundred lives out of the surrounding enemy's nine times their number was the  
     price they took in advance,  
 Their colonel was wounded and their ammunition gone,  
 They treated for an honorable capitulation, received writing and seal, gave up their  
     arms, and marched back prisoners of war.

They were the glory of the race of rangers,  
 Matchless with a horse, a rifle, a song, a supper or a courtship,  
 Large, turbulent, brave, handsome, generous, proud and affectionate,  
 Bearded, sunburnt, dressed in the free costume of hunters,  
 Not a single one over thirty years of age.

The second Sunday morning they were brought out in squads and massacred . . . . it  
     was beautiful early summer,  
 The work commenced about five o'clock and was over by eight.

None obeyed the command to kneel,  
 Some made a mad and helpless rush . . . . some stood stark and straight,  
 A few fell at once, shot in the temple or heart . . . . the living and dead lay together,

The maimed and mangled dug in the dirt . . . the new-comers saw them there ;  
 Some half-killed attempted to crawl away,  
 These were dispatched with bayonets or battered with the blunts of muskets ;  
 A youth not seventeen years old seized his assassin till two more came to release  
 him,  
 The three were all torn, and covered with the boy's blood.

At eleven o'clock began the burning of the bodies ;  
 And that is the tale of the murder of the four hundred and twelve young men,  
 And that was a jetblack sunrise.

Did you read in the seabooks of the oldfashioned frigate-fight ?  
 Did you learn who won by the light of the moon and stars ?

Our foe was no skulk in his ship, I tell you,  
 His was the English pluck, and there is no tougher or truer, and never was, and  
 never will be ;  
 Along the lowered eve he came, horribly raking us.

We closed with him . . . the yards entangled . . . the cannon touched,  
 My captain lashed fast with his own hands.

We had received some eighteen-pound shots under the water,  
 On our lower-gun-deck two large pieces had burst at the first fire, killing all around  
 and blowing up overhead.

Ten o'clock at night, and the full moon shining and the leaks on the gain, and five feet  
 of water reported,  
 The master-at-arms loosing the prisoners confined in the after-hold to give them a  
 chance for themselves.

The transit to and from the magazine was now stopped by the sentinels,  
 They saw so many strange faces they did not know whom to trust.

Our frigate was afire . . . the other asked if we demanded quarters ? if our colors  
 were struck and the fighting done ?

I laughed content when I heard the voice of my little captain,  
 We have not struck, he composedly cried, We have just begun our part of the  
 fighting.

Only three guns were in use,  
 One was directed by the captain himself against the enemy's mainmast,  
 Two well-served with grape and canister silenced his musketry and cleared his decks.

The tops alone seconded the fire of this little battery, especially the maintop,  
They all held out bravely during the whole of the action.

Not a moment's cease,  
The leaks gained fast on the pumps . . . . the fire eat toward the powder-magazine,  
One of the pumps was shot away . . . . it was generally thought we were sinking.

Serene stood the little captain,  
He was not hurried . . . . his voice was neither high nor low,  
His eyes gave more light to us than our battle-lanterns.

Toward twelve at night, there in the beams of the moon they surrendered to us.

Stretched and still lay the midnight,  
Two great hulls motionless on the breast of the darkness,  
Our vessel riddled and slowly sinking . . . . preparations to pass to the one we had  
conquered,  
The captain on the quarter deck coldly giving his orders through a countenance  
white as a sheet,  
Near by the corpse of the child that served in the cabin,  
The dead face of an old salt with long white hair and carefully curled whiskers,  
The flames spite of all that could be done flickering aloft and below,  
The husky voices of the two or three officers yet fit for duty,  
Formless stacks of bodies and bodies by themselves . . . . dabs of flesh upon the  
masts and spars,  
The cut of cordage and dangle of rigging . . . . the slight shock of the soothe of  
waves,  
Black and impassive guns, and litter of powder-parcels, and the strong scent,  
Delicate sniffs of the seabreeze . . . . smells of sedgy grass and fields by the shore . . .  
death-messages given in charge to survivors,  
The hiss of the surgeon's knife and the gnawing teeth of his saw,  
The wheeze, the cluck, the swash of falling blood . . . . the short wild scream, the  
long dull tapering groan,  
These so . . . . these irretrievable.

O Christ ! My fit is mastering me !  
What the rebel said gaily adjusting his throat to the rope-noose,  
What the savage at the stump, his eye-sockets empty, his mouth spirting whoops  
and defiance,  
What stills the traveler come to the vault at Mount Vernon,  
What sobers the Brooklyn boy as he looks down the shores of the Wallabout and  
remembers the prison ships,  
What burnt the gums of the redcoat at Saratoga when he surrendered his brigades,  
These become mine and me every one, and they are but little,  
I become as much more as I like.

I become any presence or truth of humanity here,  
 And see myself in prison shaped like another man,  
 And feel the dull unintermitted pain.

For me the keepers of convicts shoulder their carbines and keep watch,  
 It is I let out in the morning and barred at night.

Not a mutineer walks handcuffed to the jail, but I am handcuffed to him and walk  
 by his side,  
 I am less the jolly one there, and more the silent one with sweat on my twitching  
 lips.

Not a youngster is taken for larceny, but I go up too and am tried and sentenced.

Not a cholera patient lies at the last gasp, but I also lie at the last gasp,  
 My face is ash-colored, my sinews gnarl . . . . away from me people retreat.

Askers embody themselves in me, and I am embodied in them,  
 I project my hat and sit shamefaced and beg.

I rise extatic through all, and sweep with the true gravitation,  
 The whirling and whirling is elemental within me.

Somehow I have been stunned. Stand back !  
 Give me a little time beyond my cuffed head and slumbers and dreams and gaping,  
 I discover myself on a verge of the usual mistake.

That I could forget the mockers and insults !  
 That I could forget the trickling tears and the blows of the bludgeons and hammers !  
 That I could look with a separate look on my own crucifixion and bloody crowning !

I remember . . . . I resume the overstaid fraction,  
 The grave of rock multiplies what has been confided to it . . . . or to any  
 graves,  
 The corpses rise . . . . the gashes heal . . . . the fastenings roll away.

I troop forth replenished with supreme power, one of an average unending  
 procession,  
 We walk the roads of Ohio and Massachusetts and Virginia and Wisconsin and  
 New York and New Orleans and Texas and Montreal and San Francisco and  
 Charleston and Savannah and Mexico,  
 Inland and by the seacoast and boundary lines . . . . and we pass the boundary lines.

Our swift ordinances are on their way over the whole earth,  
 The blossoms we wear in our hats are the growth of two thousand years.

Eleves I salute you,  
 I see the approach of your numberless gangs . . . . I see you understand yourselves  
 and me,  
 And know that they who have eyes are divine, and the blind and lame are equally  
 divine,  
 And that my steps drag behind yours yet go before them,  
 And are aware how I am with you no more than I am with everybody.

The friendly and flowing savage . . . . Who is he ?  
 Is he waiting for civilization or past it and mastering it ?

Is he some southwesterner raised outdoors ? Is he Canadian ?  
 Is he from the Mississippi country ? or from Iowa, Oregon or California ? or from  
 the mountains ? or prairie life or bush-life ? or from the sea ?

Wherever he goes men and women accept and desire him,  
 They desire he should like them and touch them and speak to them and stay with  
 them.

Behaviour lawless as snow-flakes . . . . words simple as grass . . . . uncombed head  
 and laughter and naivete ;  
 Slowstepping feet and the common features, and the common modes and emanations,  
 They descend in new forms from the tips of his fingers,  
 They are wafted with the odor of his body or breath . . . . they fly out of the glance  
 of his eyes.

Flaunt of the sunshine I need not your bask . . . . lie over,  
 You light surfaces only . . . . I force the surfaces and the depths also,

Earth ! you seem to look for something at my hands,  
 Say old topknot ! what do you want ?

Man or woman ! I might tell how I like you, but cannot,  
 And might tell what it is in me and what it is in you, but cannot,  
 And might tell the pinings I have . . . . the pulse of my nights and days.

Behold I do not give lectures or a little charity,  
 What I give I give out of myself.

You there, impotent, loose in the knees, open your scarfed chops till I blow grit  
 within you,  
 Spread your palms and lift the flaps of your pockets,  
 I am not to be denied . . . . I compel . . . . I have stores plenty and to spare,  
 And any thing I have I bestow.

I do not ask who you are . . . . that is not important to me,  
You can do nothing and be nothing but what I will infold you.

To a drudge of the cottonfields or emptier of privies I lean . . . . on his right cheek  
I put the family kiss,  
And in my soul I swear I never will deny him.

On women fit for conception I start bigger and nimbler babes,  
This day I am jetting the stuff of far more arrogant republics.

To any one dying . . . . thither I speed and twist the knob of the door,  
Turn the bedclothes toward the foot of the bed,  
Let the physician and the priest go home.

I seize the descending man . . . . I raise him with resistless will.

O despairer, here is my neck,  
By God! you shall not go down! Hang your whole weight upon me.

I dilate you with tremendous breath . . . . I buoy you up;  
Every room of the house do I fill with an armed force . . . . lovers of me, bafflers  
of graves:

Sleep! I and they keep guard all night;  
Not doubt, not decease shall dare to lay finger upon you,  
I have embraced you, and henceforth possess you to myself,  
And when you rise in the morning you will find what I tell you is so.

I am he bringing help for the sick as they pant on their backs,  
And for strong upright men I bring yet more needed help.

I heard what was said of the universe,  
Heard it and heard of several thousand years;  
It is middling well as far as it goes . . . . but is that all?

Magnifying and applying come I,  
Outbidding at the start the old cautious hucksters,  
The most they offer for mankind and eternity less than a spirt of my own seminal  
wet,

Taking myself the exact dimensions of Jehovah and laying them away,  
Lithographing Kronos and Zeus his son, and Hercules his grandson,  
Buying drafts of Osiris and Isis and Belus and Brahma and Adonai,  
In my portfolio placing Manito loose, and Allah on a leaf, and the crucifix engraved,  
With Odin, and the hideous-faced Mexitli, and all idols and images,  
Honestly taking them all for what they are worth, and not a cent more,  
Admitting they were alive and did the work of their day,



Admitting they bore mites as for unfledged birds who have now to rise and fly and  
 sing for themselves,  
 Accepting the rough deific sketches to fill out better in myself . . . . bestowing them  
 freely on each man and woman I see,  
 Discovering as much or more in a framer framing a house,  
 Putting higher claims for him there with his rolled-up sleeves, driving the mallet and  
 chisel ;  
 Not objecting to special revelations . . . . considering a curl of smoke or a hair on  
 the back of my hand as curious as any revelation ;  
 Those ahold of fire-engines and hook-and-ladder ropes more to me than the gods of  
 the antique wars,  
 Minding their voices peal through the crash of destruction,  
 Their brawny limbs passing safe over charred laths . . . . their white foreheads whole  
 and unhurt out of the flames ;  
 By the mechanic's wife with her babe at her nipple interceding for every person  
 born ;  
 Three scythes at harvest whizzing in a row from three lusty angels with shirts  
 bagged out at their waists ;  
 The snag-toothed hostler with red hair redeeming sins past and to come,  
 Selling all he possesses and traveling on foot to fee lawyers for his brother and sit  
 by him while he is tried for forgery :  
 What was strewn in the amplest strewing the square rod about me, and not filling  
 the square rod then ;  
 The bull and the bug never worshipped half enough,  
 Dung and dirt more admirable than was dreamed,  
 The supernatural of no account . . . . myself waiting my time to be one of the  
 supremes,  
 The day getting ready for me when I shall do as much good as the best, and be as  
 prodigious,  
 Guessing when I am it will not tickle me much to receive puffs out of pulpit or  
 print ;  
 By my life-lumps ! becoming already a creator !  
 Putting myself here and now to the ambushed womb of the shadows !

. . . . A call in the midst of the crowd,  
 My own voice, orotund sweeping and final.

Come my children,  
 Come my boys and girls, and my women and household and intimates,  
 Now the performer launches his nerve . . . . he has passed his prelude on the reeds  
 within.

Easily written loosefingered chords ! I feel the thrum of their climax and close.

My head evolves on my neck,

Music rolls, but not from the organ . . . . folks are around me, but they are no household of mine.

Ever the hard and unsunk ground,  
 Ever the eaters and drinkers . . . . ever the upward and downward sun . . . . ever the air and the ceaseless tides,  
 Ever myself and my neighbors, refreshing and wicked and real,  
 Ever the old inexplicable query . . . . ever that thorned thumb — that breath of itches and thirsts,  
 Ever the vexer's hoot! hoot! till we find where the sly one hides and bring him forth;  
 Ever love . . . . ever the sobbing liquid of life,  
 Ever the bandage under the chin . . . . ever the tressels of death.

Here and there with dimes on the eyes walking,  
 To feed the greed of the belly the brains liberally spooning,  
 Tickets buying or taking or selling, but in to the feast never once going;  
 Many sweating and ploughing and thrashing, and then the chaff for payment receiving,  
 A few idly owning, and they the wheat continually claiming.

This is the city . . . . and I am one of the citizens;  
 Whatever interests the rest interests me . . . . politics, churches, newspapers, schools,  
 Benevolent societies, improvements, banks, tariffs, steamships, factories, markets,  
 Stocks and stores and real estate and personal estate.

They who piddle and patter here in collars and tailed coats . . . . I am aware who they are . . . . and that they are not worms or fleas,  
 I acknowledge the duplicates of myself under all the scrape-lipped and pipe-legged concealments.

The weakest and shallowest is deathless with me,  
 What I do and say the same waits for them,  
 Every thought that flounders in me the same flounders in them.

I know perfectly well my own egotism,  
 And know my omniverous words, and cannot say any less,  
 And would fetch you whoever you are flush with myself.

My words are words of a questioning, and to indicate reality;  
 This printed and bound book . . . . but the printer and the printing-office boy?  
 The marriage estate and settlement . . . . but the body and mind of the bridegroom?  
 also those of the bride?  
 The panorama of the sea . . . . but the sea itself?

The well-taken photographs . . . . but your wife or friend close and solid in your arms ?  
 The fleet of ships of the line and all the modern improvements . . . . but the craft and pluck of the admiral ?  
 The dishes and fare and furniture . . . . but the host and hostess, and the look out of their eyes ?  
 The sky up there . . . . yet here or next door or across the way ?  
 The saints and sages in history . . . . but you yourself ?  
 Sermons and creeds and theology . . . . but the human brain, and what is called reason, and what is called love, and what is called life ?

I do not despise you priests ;  
 My faith is the greatest of faiths and the least of faiths,  
 Enclosing all worship ancient and modern, and all between ancient and modern,  
 Believing I shall come again upon the earth after five thousand years,  
 Waiting responses from oracles . . . . honoring the gods . . . . saluting the sun,  
 Making a fetish of the first rock or stump . . . . powowing with sticks in the circle of obis,  
 Helping the lama or brahmin as he trims the lamps of the idols,  
 Dancing yet through the streets in a phallic procession . . . . rapt and austere in the woods, a gymnosophist,  
 Drinking mead from the skull-cup . . . . to shasta and vedas admirant . . . . minding the koran,  
 Walking the teokallis, spotted with gore from the stone and knife — beating the serpent-skin drum ;  
 Accepting the gospels, accepting him that was crucified, knowing assuredly that he is divine,  
 To the mass kneeling — to the puritan's prayer rising — sitting patiently in a pew,  
 Ranting and frothing in my insane crisis — waiting dead-like till my spirit arouses me ;  
 Looking forth on pavement and land, and outside of pavement and land,  
 Belonging to the winders of the circuit of circuits.

One of that centripetal and centrifugal gang,  
 I turn and talk like a man leaving charges before a journey.

Down-hearted doubters, dull and excluded,  
 Frivolous sullen moping angry affected disheartened atheistical,  
 I know every one of you, and know the unspoken interrogatories,  
 By experience I know them.

How the flukes splash !  
 How they contort rapid as lightning, with spasms and spouts of blood !

Be at peace bloody flukes of doubters and sullen mopers,  
 I take my place among you as much as among any ;

The past is the push of you and me and all precisely the same,  
 And the day and night are for you and me and all,  
 And what is yet untried and afterward is for you and me and all.

I do not know what is untried and afterward,  
 But I know it is sure and alive and sufficient.

Each who passes is considered, and each who stops is considered, and not a single  
 one can it fail.

It cannot fail the young man who died and was buried,  
 Nor the young woman who died and was put by his side,  
 Nor the little child that peeped in at the door and then drew back and was never  
 seen again,  
 Nor the old man who has lived without purpose, and feels it with bitterness worse  
 than gall,  
 Nor him in the poorhouse tubercled by rum and the bad disorder,  
 Nor the numberless slaughtered and wrecked . . . . nor the brutish koboo, called the  
 ordure of humanity,  
 Nor the sacs merely floating with open mouths for food to slip in, . .  
 Nor any thing in the earth, or down in the oldest graves of the earth,  
 Nor any thing in the myriads of spheres, nor one of the myriads of myriads that in-  
 habit them,  
 Nor the present, nor the least wisp that is known.

It is time to explain myself . . . . let us stand up.

What is known I strip away . . . . I launch all men and women forward with me into  
 the unknown.

The clock indicates the moment . . . . but what does eternity indicate ?

Eternity lies in bottomless reservoirs . . . . its buckets are rising forever and ever,  
 They pour and they pour and they exhale away.

We have thus far exhausted trillions of winters and summers ;  
 There are trillions ahead, and trillions ahead of them.

Births have brought us richness and variety,  
 And other births will bring us richness and variety.

I do not call one greater and one smaller,  
 That which fills its period and place is equal to any.

Were mankind murderous or jealous upon you my brother or my sister ?

I am sorry for you . . . . they are not murderous or jealous upon me ;  
 All has been gentle with me . . . . . I keep no account with lamentation ;  
 What have I to do with lamentation ?

I am an acme of things accomplished, and I an encloser of things to be.

My feet strike an apex of the apices of the stairs,  
 On every step bunches of ages, and larger bunches between the steps,  
 All below duly traveled — and still I mount and mount.

Rise after rise bow the phantoms behind me,  
 Afar down I see the huge first Nothing, the vapor from the nostrils of death,  
 I know I was even there . . . . I waited unseen and always,  
 And slept while God carried me through the lethargic mist,  
 And took my time . . . . and took no hurt from the fœtid carbon.

Long I was hugged close . . . . long and long.

Immense have been the preparations for me,  
 Faithful and friendly the arms that have helped me.

Cycles ferried my cradle, rowing and rowing like cheerful boatmen ;  
 For room to me stars kept aside in their own rings,  
 They sent influences to look after what was to hold me.

Before I was born out of my mother generations guided me,  
 My embryo has never been torpid . . . . nothing could overlay it ;  
 For it the nebula cohered to an orb . . . . the long slow strata piled to rest it on  
 . . . . vast vegetables gave it sustenance,  
 Monstrous sauroids transported it in their mouths and deposited it with care.

All forces have been steadily employed to complete and delight me,  
 Now I stand on this spot with my soul.

Span of youth ! Ever-pushed elasticity ! Manhood balanced and florid and full !

My lovers suffocate me !

Crowding my lips, and thick in the pores of my skin,  
 Jostling me through streets and public halls . . . . coming naked to me at night,  
 Crying by day Ahoy from the rocks of the river . . . . swinging and chirping over my  
 head,

Calling my name from flowerbeds or vines or tangled underbrush,  
 Or while I swim in the bath . . . . or drink from the pump at the corner . . . . or the  
 curtain is down at the opera . . . . or I glimpse at a woman's face in the  
 railroad car ;

Lighting on every moment of my life,  
 Bussing my body with soft and balsamic busses,  
 Noiselessly passing handfuls out of their hearts and giving them to be mine.

Old age superbly rising ! Ineffable grace of dying days !

Every condition promulges not only itself . . . . it promulges what grows after and out  
 of itself,  
 And the dark hush promulges as much as any,

I open my scuttle at night and see the far-sprinkled systems,  
 And all I see, multiplied as high as I can cipher, edge but the rim of the farther  
 systems.

Wider and wider they spread, expanding and always expanding,  
 Outward and outward and forever outward.

My sun has his sun, and round him obediently wheels,  
 He joins with his partners a group of superior circuit,  
 And greater sets follow, making specks of the greatest inside them.

There is no stoppage, and never can be stoppage ;  
 If I and you and the worlds and all beneath or upon their surfaces, and all the  
 palpable life, were this moment reduced back to a pallid float, it would not  
 avail in the long run,  
 We should surely bring up again where we now stand,  
 And as surely go as much farther, and then farther and farther.

A few quadrillions of eras, a few octillions of cubic leagues, do not hazard the span,  
 or make it impatient,  
 They are but parts . . . . any thing is but a part.

See ever so far . . . . there is limitless space outside of that,  
 Count ever so much . . . . there is limitless time around that.

Our rendezvous is fitly appointed . . . . God will be there and wait till we come.

I know I have the best of time and space — and that I was never measured, and  
 never will be measured.

I tramp a perpetual journey,  
 My signs are a rain-proof coat and good shoes and a staff cut from the woods ;  
 No friend of mine takes his ease in my chair,  
 I have no chair, nor church nor philosophy ;  
 I lead no man to a dinner-table or library or exchange,

But each man and each woman of you I lead upon a knoll,  
 My left hand hooks you round the waist,  
 My right hand points to landscapes of continents, and a plain public road.

Not I, not any one else can travel that road for you,  
 You must travel it for yourself.

It is not far . . . . it is within reach,  
 Perhaps you have been on it since you were born, and did not know,  
 Perhaps it is every where on water and on land.

Shoulder your duds, and I will mine, and let us hasten forth ;  
 Wonderful cities and free nations we shall fetch as we go.

If you tire, give me both burdens, and rest the chuff of your hand on my hip,  
 And in due time you shall repay the same service to me ;  
 For after we start we never lie by again.

This day before dawn I ascended a hill and looked at the crowded heaven,  
 And I said to my spirit, When we become the enfolders of those orbs and the pleasure and knowledge of every thing in them, shall we be filled and satisfied then ?  
 And my spirit said No, we level that lift to pass and continue beyond.

You are also asking me questions, and I hear you ;  
 I answer that I cannot answer . . . . you must find out for yourself.

Sit awhile wayfarer,  
 Here are biscuits to eat and here is milk to drink,  
 But as soon as you sleep and renew yourself in sweet clothes I will certainly kiss you  
 with my goodbye kiss and open the gate for your egress hence.

Long enough have you dreamed contemptible dreams,  
 Now I wash the gum from your eyes,  
 You must habit yourself to the dazzle of the light and of every moment of your  
 life

Long have you timidly waded, holding a plank by the shore,  
 Now I will you to be a bold swimmer,  
 To jump off in the midst of the sea, and rise again and nod to me and shout, and  
 laughingly dash with your hair.

I am the teacher of athletes,  
 He that by me spreads a wider breast than my own proves the width of my own,  
 He most honors my style who learns under it to destroy the teacher.

The boy I love, the same becomes a man not through derived power but in his own right,  
Wicked, rather than virtuous out of conformity or fear,  
Fond of his sweetheart, relishing well his steak,  
Unrequited love or a slight cutting him worse than a wound cuts,  
First rate to ride, to fight, to hit the bull's eye, to sail a skiff, to sing a song or play  
on the banjo,  
Preferring scars and faces pitted with smallpox over all latherers and those that  
keep out of the sun.

I teach straying from me, yet who can stray from me ?  
I follow you whoever you are from the present hour ;  
My words itch at your ears till you understand them.

I do not say these things for a dollar, or to fill up the time while I wait for a boat ;  
It is you talking just as much as myself . . . . I act as the tongue of you,  
It was tied in your mouth . . . . in mine it begins to be loosened.

I swear I will never mention love or death inside a house,  
And I swear I never will translate myself at all, only to him or her who privately  
stays with me in the open air.

If you would understand me go to the heights or water-shore,  
The nearest gnat is an explanation and a drop or the motion of waves a key,  
The maul the oar and the handsaw second my words.

No shuttered room or school can commune with me,  
But roughs and little children better than they.

The young mechanic is closest to me . . . . he knows me pretty well,  
The woodman that takes his axe and jug with him shall take me with him all day,  
The farmboy ploughing in the field feels good at the sound of my voice,  
In vessels that sail my words must sail . . . . I go with fishermen and seamen, and  
love them,  
My face rubs to the hunter's face when he lies down alone in his blanket,  
The driver thinking of me does not mind the jolt of his wagon,  
The young mother and old mother shall comprehend me,  
The girl and the wife rest the needle a moment and forget where they are,  
They and all would resume what I have told them.

I have said that the soul is not more than the body,  
And I have said that the body is not more than the soul,  
And nothing, not God, is greater to one than one's-self is,  
And whoever walks a furlong without sympathy walks to his own funeral, dressed in  
his shroud,



And I or you pocketless of a dime may purchase the pick of the earth,  
 And to glance with an eye or show a bean in its pod confounds the learning of all  
 times,  
 And there is no trade or employment but the young man following it may become a  
 hero,  
 And there is no object so soft but it makes a hub for the wheeled universe,  
 And any man or woman shall stand cool and supercilious before a million universes.

And I call to mankind, Be not curious about God,  
 For I who am curious about each am not curious about God,  
 No array of terms can say how much I am at peace about God and about death.

I hear and behold God in every object, yet I understand God not in the least,  
 Nor do I understand who there can be more wonderful than myself.

Why should I wish to see God better than this day?  
 I see something of God each hour of the twenty-four, and each moment then,  
 In the faces of men and women I see God, and in my own face in the glass ;  
 I find letters from God dropped in the street, and every one is signed by God's name,  
 And I leave them where they are, for I know that others will punctually come for-  
 ever and ever.

And as to you death, and you bitter hug of mortality . . . . it is idle to try to alarm  
 me.

To his work without flinching the accoucheur comes,  
 I see the elderhand pressing receiving supporting,  
 I recline by the sills of the exquisite flexible doors . . . . and mark the outlet, and  
 mark the relief and escape.

And as to you corpse I think you are good manure, but that does not offend me,  
 I smell the white roses sweetscented and growing,  
 I reach to the leafy lips . . . . I reach to the polished breasts of melons.

And as to you life, I reckon you are the leavings of many deaths,  
 No doubt I have died myself ten thousand times before.

I hear you whispering there O stars of heaven,  
 O suns . . . . O grass of graves . . . . O perpetual transfers and promotions . . . . if  
 you do not say anything how can I say anything ?

Of the turbid pool that lies in the autumn forest,  
 Of the moon that descends the steep of the soughing twilight,  
 Toss, sparkles of day and dusk . . . . toss on the black stems that decay in the muck,  
 Toss to the moaning gibberish of the dry limbs.

I ascend from the moon . . . . I ascend from the night,  
And perceive of the ghastly glitter the sunbeams reflected,  
And debouch to the steady and central from the offspring great or small.

There is that in me . . . . I do not know what it is . . . . but I know it is in me.

Wrenched and sweaty . . . . calm and cool then my body becomes ;  
I sleep . . . . I sleep long.

I do not know it . . . . it is without name . . . . it is a word unsaid,  
It is not in any dictionary or utterance or symbol.

Something it swings on more than the earth I swing on,  
To it the creation is the friend whose embracing awakes me.

Perhaps I might tell more . . . . Outlines ! I plead for my brothers and sisters.

Do you see O my brothers and sisters ?  
It is not chaos or death . . . . it is form and union and plan . . . . it is eternal life . . . .  
it is happiness.

The past and present wilt . . . . I have filled them and emptied them,  
And proceed to fill my next fold of the future.

Listener up there ! Here you . . . . what have you to confide to me ?  
Look in my face while I snuff the sidle of evening,  
Talk honestly, for no one else hears you, and I stay only a minute longer.

Do I contradict myself ?  
Very well then . . . . I contradict myself ;  
I am large . . . . I contain multitudes.

I concentrate toward them that are nigh . . . . I wait on the door-slab.

Who has done his day's work and will soonest be through with his supper ?  
Who wishes to walk with me ?

Will you speak before I am gone ? Will you prove already too late ?

The spotted hawk swoops by and accuses me . . . . he complains of my gab and my  
loitering.

I too am not a bit tamed . . . . I too am untranslatable,  
I sound my barbaric yawp over the roofs of the world.

'The last scud of day holds back for me,

It flings my likeness after the rest and true as any on the shadowed wilds,  
It coaxes me to the vapor and the dusk.

I depart as air . . . . I shake my white locks at the runaway sun,  
I effuse my flesh in eddies and drift it in lacy jags.

I bequeath myself to the dirt to grow from the grass I love,  
If you want me again look for me under your bootsoles.

You will hardly know who I am or what I mean,  
But I shall be good health to you nevertheless,  
And filter and fibre your blood.

Failing to fetch me me at first keep encouraged,  
Missing me one place search another,  
I stop some where waiting for you

# Leaves of Grass.

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**C**OME closer to me,  
Push close my lovers and take the best I possess,  
Yield closer and closer and give me the best you possess.

This is unfinished business with me . . . . how is it with you?  
I was chilled with the cold types and cylinder and wet paper between us.

I pass so poorly with paper and types . . . . I must pass with the contact of bodies  
and souls.

I do not thank you for liking me as I am, and liking the touch of me . . . . I know that  
it is good for you to do so.

Were all educations practical and ornamental well displayed out of me, what would  
it amount to ?

Were I as the head teacher or charitable proprietor or wise statesman, what would  
it amount to ?

Were I to you as the boss employing and paying you, would that satisfy you ?

The learned and virtuous and benevolent, and the usual terms ;  
A man like me, and never the usual terms.

Neither a servant nor a master am I,  
I take no sooner a large price than a small price . . . . I will have my own whoever  
enjoys me,  
I will be even with you, and you shall be even with me.

If you are a workman or workwoman I stand as nigh as the nighest that works in  
the same shop,

If you bestow gifts on your brother or dearest friend, I demand as good as your  
brother or dearest friend,

If your lover or husband or wife is welcome by day or night, I must be personally as  
welcome ;

If you have become degraded or ill, then I will become so for your sake ;  
 If you remember your foolish and outlawed deeds, do you think I cannot remember  
 my foolish and outlawed deeds ?

If you carouse at the table I say I will carouse at the opposite side of the table ;  
 If you meet some stranger in the street and love him or her, do I not often meet  
 strangers in the street and love them ?

If you see a good deal remarkable in me I see just as much remarkable in you.

Why what have you thought of yourself ?

Is it you then that thought yourself less ?

Is it you that thought the President greater than you ? or the rich better off than  
 you ? or the educated wiser than you ?

Because you are greasy or pimpled — or that you was once drunk, or a thief, or  
 diseased, or rheumatic, or a prostitute — or are so now — or from frivolity or  
 impotence — or that you are no scholar, and never saw your name in print . . . .  
 do you give in that you are any less immortal ?

Souls of men and women ! it is not you I call unseen, unheard, untouchable and  
 untouching ;

It is not you I go argue pro and con about, and to settle whether you are alive or  
 no ;

I own publicly who you are, if nobody else owns . . . . and see and hear you, and  
 what you give and take ;

What is there you cannot give and take ?

I see not merely that you are polite or whitefaced . . . . married or single . . . .  
 citizens of old states or citizens of new states . . . . eminent in some profession  
 . . . . a lady or gentleman in a parlor . . . . or dressed in the jail uniform . . . .  
 or pulpit uniform,

Not only the free Utahan, Kansian, or Arkansian . . . . not only the free Cuban . . .  
 not merely the slave . . . . not Mexican native, or Flatfoot, or negro from  
 Africa,

Iroquois eating the warflesh — fishtearer in his lair of rocks and sand . . . .  
 Esquimaux in the dark cold snowhouse . . . . Chinese with his transverse eyes  
 . . . . Bedowee — or wandering nomad — or tabounschik at the head of his  
 droves,

Grown, half-grown, and babe — of this country and every country, indoors and out-  
 doors I see . . . . and all else is behind or through them.

The wife — and she is not one jot less than the husband,

The daughter — and she is just as good as the son,

The mother — and she is every bit as much as the father.

Offspring of those not rich — boys apprenticed to trades,

Young fellows working on farms and old fellows working on farms ;  
 The naive . . . . the simple and hardy . . . . he going to the polls to vote . . . . he  
 who has a good time, and he who has a bad time ;  
 Mechanics, southerners, new arrivals, sailors, mano'warsmen, merchantmen, coast-  
 ers,  
 All these I see . . . . but nigher and farther the same I see ;  
 None shall escape me, and none shall wish to escape me.

I bring what you much need, yet always have,  
 I bring not money or amours or dress or eating . . . . but I bring as good ;  
 And send no agent or medium . . . . and offer no representative of value — but offer  
 the value itself.

There is something that comes home to one now and perpetually,  
 It is not what is printed or preached or discussed . . . . it eludes discussion and  
 print,  
 It is not to be put in a book . . . . it is not in this book,  
 It is for you whoever you are . . . . it is no farther from you than your hearing and  
 sight are from you,  
 It is hinted by nearest and commonest and readiest . . . . it is not them, though it is  
 endlessly provoked by them . . . . What is there ready and near you ?

You may read in many languages and read nothing about it ;  
 You may read the President's message and read nothing about it there,  
 Nothing in the reports from the state department or treasury department . . . . or in  
 the daily papers, or the weekly papers,  
 Or in the census returns or assessors' returns or prices current or any accounts of  
 stock.

The sun and stars that float in the open air . . . . the appleshaped earth and we upon  
 it . . . . surely the drift of them is something grand ;  
 I do not know what it is except that it is grand, and that it is happiness,  
 And that the enclosing purport of us here is not a speculation, or bon-mot or  
 reconnoissance,  
 And that it is not something which by luck may turn out well for us, and without  
 luck must be a failure for us,  
 And not something which may yet be retracted in a certain contingency.

The light and shade — the curious sense of body and identity — the greed that  
 with perfect complaisance devours all things — the endless pride and out-  
 stretching of man — unspeakable joys and sorrows,  
 The wonder every one sees in every one else he sees . . . . and the wonders that fill  
 each minute of time forever and each acre of surface and space forever,

Have you reckoned them as mainly for a trade or farmwork ? or for the profits of a store ? or to achieve yourself a position ? or to fill a gentleman's leisure or a lady's leisure ?

Have you reckoned the landscape took substance and form that it might be painted in a picture ?

Or men and women that they might be written of, and songs sung ?

Or the attraction of gravity and the great laws and harmonious combinations and the fluids of the air as subjects for the savans ?

Or the brown land and the blue sea for maps and charts ?

Or the stars to be put in constellations and named fancy names ?

Or that the growth of seeds is for agricultural tables or agriculture itself ?

Old institutions . . . . these arts libraries legends collections — and the practice handed along in manufactures . . . . will we rate them so high ?

Will we rate our prudence and business so high ? . . . . I have no objection,

I rate them as high as the highest . . . . but a child born of a woman and man I rate beyond all rate.

We thought our Union grand and our Constitution grand ;

I do not say they are not grand and good — for they are,

I am this day just as much in love with them as you,

But I am eternally in love with you and with all my fellows upon the earth.

We consider the bibles and religions divine . . . . I do not say they are not divine,

I say they have all grown out of you and may grow out of you still,

It is not they who give the life . . . . it is you who give the life ;

Leaves are not more shed from the trees or trees from the earth than they are shed out of you.

The sum of all known value and respect I add up in you whoever you are ;

The President is up there in the White House for you . . . . it is not you who are here for him,

The Secretaries act in their bureaus for you . . . . not you here for them,

The Congress convenes every December for you,

Laws, courts, the forming of states, the charters of cities, the going and coming of commerce and mails are all for you.

All doctrines, all politics and civilization exurge from you,

All sculpture and monuments and anything inscribed anywhere are tallied in you,

The gist of histories and statistics as far back as the records reach is in you this hour — and myths and tales the same ;

If you were not breathing and walking here where would they all be ?

The most renowned poems would be ashes . . . . orations and plays would be vacuums.

All architecture is what you do to it when you look upon it ;  
 Did you think it was in the white or gray stone ? or the lines of the arches and  
 cornices ?

All music is what awakens from you when you are reminded by the instruments,  
 It is not the violins and the cornets . . . . it is not the oboe nor the beating drums —  
 nor the notes of the baritone singer singing his sweet romanza . . . . nor those  
 of the men's chorus, nor those of the women's chorus,  
 It is nearer and farther than they.

Will the whole come back then ?  
 Can each see the signs of the best by a look in the lookingglass ? Is there nothing  
 greater or more ?  
 Does all sit there with you and here with me ?

The old forever new things . . . . you foolish child ! . . . . the closest simplest things  
 — this moment with you,  
 Your person and every particle that relates to your person,  
 The pulses of your brain waiting their chance and encouragement at every deed  
 or sight ;  
 Anything you do in public by day, and anything you do in secret between days,  
 What is called right and what is called wrong . . . . what you behold or touch . . . .  
 what causes your anger or wonder,  
 The anklechain of the slave, the bed of the bedhouse, the cards of the gambler, the  
 plates of the forger ;  
 What is seen or learned in the street, or intuitively learned,  
 What is learned in the public school — spelling, reading, writing and ciphering . . . .  
 the blackboard and the teacher's diagrams :  
 The panes of the windows and all that appears through them . . . . the going forth  
 in the morning and the aimless spending of the day ;  
 (What is it that you made money ? what is it that you got what you wanted ?)  
 The usual routine . . . . the workshop, factory, yard, office, store, or desk ;  
 The jaunt of hunting or fishing, or the life of hunting or fishing,  
 Pasturelife, foddering, milking and herding, and all the personnel and usages ;  
 The plum-orchard and apple-orchard . . . . gardening . . seedlings, cuttings, flowers  
 and vines,  
 Grains and manures . . marl, clay, loam . . the subsoil plough . . the shovel and pick  
 and rake and hoe . . irrigation and draining ;  
 The currycomb . . the horse-cloth . . the halter and bridle and bits . . the very wisps  
 of straw,  
 The barn and barn-yard . . the bins and mangers . . the mows and racks :  
 Manufactures . . commerce . . engineering . . the building of cities, and every trade  
 carried on there . . and the implements of every trade,  
 The anvil and tongs and hammer . . the axe and wedge . . the square and mitre and  
 jointer and smoothingplane ;



- The plumbob and trowel and level .. the wall-scaffold, and the work of walls and ceilings .. or any mason-work :
- The ship's compass .. the sailor's tarpaulin .. the stays and lanyards, and the ground-tackle for anchoring or mooring,
- The sloop's tiller .. the pilot's wheel and bell .. the yacht or fish-smack .. the great gay-pennanted three-hundred-foot steamboat under full headway, with her proud fat breasts and her delicate swift-flashing paddles ;
- The trail and line and hooks and sinkers .. the seine, and hauling the seine ;
- Smallarms and rifles .... the powder and shot and caps and wadding .... the ordnance for war .... the carriages :
- Everyday objects .... the housechairs, the carpet, the bed and the counterpane of the bed, and him or her sleeping at night, and the wind blowing, and the indefinite noises :
- The snowstorm or rainstorm .... the tow-trowsers, .... the lodge-hut in the woods, and the still-hunt :
- City and country .. fireplace and candle .. gaslight and heater and aqueduct ;
- The message of the governor, mayor, or chief of police .... the dishes of breakfast or dinner or supper ;
- The bunkroom, the fire-engine, the string-team, and the car or truck behind ;
- The paper I write on or you write on .. and every word we write .. and every cross and twirl of the pen .. and the curious way we write what we think .... yet very faintly ;
- The directory, the detector, the ledger .... the books in ranks or the bookshelves .... the clock attached to the wall,
- The ring on your finger .. the lady's wristlet .. the hammers of stonebreakers or coppersmiths .. the druggist's vials and jars ;
- The etui of surgical instruments, and the etui of oculist's or aurist's instruments, or dentist's instruments ;
- Glassblowing, grinding of wheat and corn .. casting, and what is cast .. tinroofing, shingledressing,
- Shipcarpentering, flagging of sidewalks by flaggers .. dockbuilding, fishcuring, ferrying ;
- The pump, the piledriver, the great derrick .. the coalkiln and brickkiln,
- Ironworks or whiteleadworks .. the sugahouse .. steam-saws, and the great mills and factories ;
- The cottonbale .. the stevedore's hook .. the saw and buck of the sawyer .. the screen of the coalscreener .. the mould of the moulder .. the workingknife of the butcher ;
- The cylinder press .. the handpress .. the frisket and tympan .. the compositor's stick and rule,
- The implements for daguerreotyping .... the tools of the rigger or grappler or sailmaker or blockmaker,
- Goods of guttapercha or papiermache .... colors and brushes .... glaziers' implements,

The vicer and gluepot .. the confectioner's ornaments .. the decanter and glasses  
 .. the shears and flatiron ;

The awl and kneecstrap .. the pint measure and quart measure .. the counter and  
 stool .. the writingpen of quill or metal ;

Billiards and tenpins .... the ladders and hanging ropes of the gymnasium, and the  
 manly exercises ;

The designs for wallpapers or oilcloths or carpets .... the fancies for goods for  
 women .... the bookbinder's stamps ;

Leatherdressing, coachmaking, boilermaking, ropetwisting, distilling, signpainting,  
 limeburning, coopering, cottonpicking,

The walkingbeam of the steam-engine .. the throttle and governors, and the up and  
 down rods,

Stavemachines and plainingmachines .... the cart of the carman .. the omnibus ..  
 the ponderous dray ;

The snowplough and two engines pushing it .... the ride in the express train of  
 only one car .... the swift go through a howling storm ;

The bearhunt or coonhunt .... the bonfire of shavings in the open lot in the city  
 .. the crowd of children watching ;

The blows of the fighting-man .. the upper cut and one-two-three ;

The shopwindows .... the coffins in the sexton's wareroom .... the fruit on the  
 fruitstand .... the beef on the butcher's stall,

The bread and cakes in the bakery .... the white and red pork in the pork-store ;

The milliner's ribbons .. the dressmaker's patterns .... the tea-table .. the home-  
 made sweetmeats :

The column of wants in the one-cent paper .. the news by telegraph .... the  
 amusements and operas and shows :

The cotton and woolen and linen you wear .... the money you make and spend ;

Your room and bedroom .... your piano-forte .... the stove and cookpans,

The house you live in .... the rent .... the other tenants .... the deposite in the  
 savings-bank .... the trade at the grocery,

The pay on Saturday night .... the going home, and the purchases ;

In them the heft of the heaviest .... in them far more than you estimated, and far  
 less also,

In them, not yourself . . . . you and your soul enclose all things, regardless of estima-  
 tion,

In them your themes and hints and provokers .. if not, the whole earth has no  
 themes or hints or provokers, and never had.

I do not affirm what you see beyond is futile .... I do not advise you to stop,  
 I do not say leadings you thought great are not great,  
 But I say that none lead to greater or sadder or happier than those lead to.

Will you seek afar off? You surely come back at last,  
 In things best known to you finding the best or as good as the best,

In folks nearest to you finding also the sweetest and strongest and lovingest,  
 Happiness not in another place, but this place . . not for another hour, but this hour,  
 Man in the first you see or touch . . . always in your friend or brother or nighest  
 neighbor . . . . Woman in your mother or lover or wife,  
 And all else thus far known giving place to men and women.

When the psalm sings instead of the singer,  
 When the script preaches instead of the preacher,  
 When the pulpit descends and goes instead of the carver that carved the supporting  
 desk,  
 When the sacred vessels or the bits of the eucharist, or the lath and plast, procreate  
 as effectually as the young silversmiths or bakers, or the masons in their  
 overalls,  
 When a university course convinces like a slumbering woman and child convince,  
 When the minted gold in the vault smiles like the nightwatchman's daughter,  
 When warrantee deeds loafe in chairs opposite and are my friendly companions,  
 I intend to reach them my hand and make as much of them as I do of men and  
 women.

# Leaves of Grass.

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**T**O think of time . . . . to think through the retrospection,  
To think of today .. and the ages continued henceforward.

Have you guessed you yourself would not continue? Have you dreaded those  
earth-beetles?

Have you feared the future would be nothing to you?

Is today nothing? Is the beginningless past nothing?  
If the future is nothing they are just as surely nothing.

To think that the sun rose in the east . . . . that men and women were flexible and  
real and alive . . . . that every thing was real and alive;

To think that you and I did not see feel think nor bear our part,

To think that we are now here and bear our part.

Not a day passes .. not a minute or second without an accouchement;

Not a day passes .. not a minute or second without a corpse.

When the dull nights are over, and the dull days also,

When the soreness of lying so much in bed is over,

When the physician, after long putting off, gives the silent and terrible look for an  
answer,

When the children come hurried and weeping, and the brothers and sisters have  
been sent for,

When medicines stand unused on the shelf, and the camphor-smell has pervaded the  
rooms,

When the faithful hand of the living does not desert the hand of the dying,

When the twitching lips press lightly on the forehead of the dying,

When the breath ceases and the pulse of the heart ceases,

Then the corpse-limbs stretch on the bed, and the living look upon them,

They are palpable as the living are palpable.

The living look upon the corpse with their eyesight,  
But without eyesight lingers a different living and looks curiously on the corpse.

To think that the rivers will come to flow, and the snow fall, and fruits ripen .. and  
act upon others as upon us now .... yet not act upon us ;  
To think of all these wonders of city and country .. and others taking great interest  
in them .. and we taking small interest in them.

To think how eager we are in building our houses,  
To think others shall be just as eager .. and we quite indifferent.

I see one building the house that serves him a few years .... or seventy or eighty  
years at most ;  
I see one building the house that serves him longer than that.

Slowmoving and black lines creep over the whole earth .... they never cease ....  
they are the burial lines,  
He that was President was buried, and he that is now President shall surely be  
buried.

Cold dash of waves at the ferrywharf,  
Posh and ice in the river .... half-frozen mud in the streets,  
A gray discouraged sky overhead .... the short last daylight of December,  
A hearse and stages .... other vehicles give place,  
The funeral of an old stagedriver .... the cortege mostly drivers.

Rapid the trot to the cemetery,  
Duly rattles the deathbell .... the gate is passed .... the grave is halted at ....  
the living alight .... the hearse uncloses,  
The coffin is lowered and settled .... the whip is laid on the coffin,  
The earth is swiftly shovelled in .... a minute .. no one moves or speaks .... it is  
done,  
He is decently put away .... is there anything more ?

He was a goodfellow,  
Freemouthered, quicktempered, not badlooking, able to take his own part,  
Witty, sensitive to a slight, ready with life or death for a friend,  
Fond of women, .. played some .. eat hearty and drank hearty,  
Had known what it was to be flush .. grew lowspirited toward the last .. sickened  
was helped by a contribution,  
Died aged forty-one years .. and that was his funeral.

Thumb extended or finger uplifted,  
Apron, cape, gloves, strap .... wetweather clothes .... whip carefully chosen ....  
boss, spotter, starter, and hostler,

Somebody loafing on you, or you loafing on somebody . . . headway . . . , man  
before and man behind,  
Good day's work or bad day's work . . . . pet stock or mean stock . . . , first out or  
last out . . . . turning in at night,  
To think that these are so much and so nigh to other drivers .. and he there takes  
no interest in them.

The markets, the government, the workingman's wages . . . . to think what account  
they are through our nights and days ;  
To think that other workingmen will make just as great account of them .. yet we  
make little or no account.

The vulgar and the refined . . . , what you call sin and what you call goodness .. to  
think how wide a difference ;  
To think the difference will still continue to others, yet we lie beyond the difference.

To think how much pleasure there is !  
Have you pleasure from looking at the sky ? Have you pleasure from poems ?  
Do you enjoy yourself in the city ? or engaged in business ? or planning a nomina-  
tion and election ? or with your wife and family ?  
Or with your mother and sisters ? or in womanly housework ? or the beautiful ma-  
ternal cares ?

These also flow onward to others . . . . you and I flow onward ;  
But in due time you and I shall take less interest in them.

Your farm and profits and crops . . . . to think how engrossed you are ;  
To think there will still be farms and profits and crops .. yet for you of what avail ?

What will be will be well — for what is is well,  
To take interest is well, and not to take interest shall be well.

The sky continues beautiful . . . . the pleasure of men with women shall never be  
sated .. nor the pleasure of women with men .. nor the pleasure from poems ;  
The domestic joys, the daily housework or business, the building of houses — they  
are not phantasms .. they have weight and form and location ;  
The farms and profits and crops .. the markets and wages and government .. they  
also are not phantasms ;  
The difference between sin and goodness is no apparition ;  
The earth is not an echo . . . . man and his life and all the things of his life are well-  
considered.

You are not thrown to the winds .. you gather certainly and safely around yourself,  
Yourself ! Yourself ! Yourself forever and ever !

It is not to diffuse you that you were born of your mother and father — it is to identify you,

It is not that you should be undecided, but that you should be decided ;  
 Something long preparing and formless is arrived and formed in you,  
 You are thenceforth secure, whatever comes or goes.

The threads that were spun are gathered .... the weft crosses the warp ....  
 the pattern is systematic.

The preparations have every one been justified ;  
 The orchestra have tuned their instruments sufficiently .... the baton has given the  
 signal.

The guest that was coming .... he waited long for reasons .... he is now housed,  
 He is one of those who are beautiful and happy .... he is one of those that to look  
 upon and be with is enough.

The law of the past cannot be eluded,  
 The law of the present and future cannot be eluded,  
 The law of the living cannot be eluded .... it is eternal,  
 The law of promotion and transformation cannot be eluded,  
 The law of heroes and good-doers cannot be eluded,  
 The law of drunkards and informers and mean persons cannot be eluded.

Slowmoving and black lines go ceaselessly over the earth,  
 Northerner goes carried and southerner goes carried .... and they on the Atlantic  
 side and they on the Pacific, and they between, and all through the Mississippi  
 country .... and all over the earth.

The great masters and kosmos are well as they go .... the heroes and good-doers  
 are well,  
 The known leaders and inventors and the rich owners and pious and distinguished  
 may be well,  
 But there is more account than that .... there is strict account of all.

The interminable hordes of the ignorant and wicked are not nothing,  
 The barbarians of Africa and Asia are not nothing,  
 The common people of Europe are not nothing .... the American aborigines are  
 not nothing,  
 A zambo or a foreheadless Crowfoot or a Camanche is not nothing,  
 The infected in the immigrant hospital are not nothing .... the murderer or mean  
 person is not nothing,  
 The perpetual succession of shallow people are not nothing as they go,  
 The prostitute is not nothing .... the mocker of religion is not nothing as he goes.

I shall go with the rest .... we have satisfaction :

I have dreamed that we are not to be changed so much . . . . nor the law of us  
changed ;

I have dreamed that heroes and good-doers shall be under the present and past law,  
And that murderers and drunkards and liars shall be under the present and past law ;  
For I have dreamed that the law they are under now is enough.

And I have dreamed that the satisfaction is not so much changed . . . . and that there  
is no life without satisfaction ;

What is the earth ? what are body and soul without satisfaction ?

I shall go with the rest,

We cannot be stopped at a given point . . . . that is no satisfaction ;

To show us a good thing or a few good things for a space of time — that is no satis-  
faction ;

We must have the indestructible breed of the best, regardless of time.

If otherwise, all these things came but to ashes of dung ;

If maggots and rats ended us, then suspicion and treachery and death.

Do you suspect death ? If I were to suspect death I should die now,

Do you think I could walk pleasantly and well-suited toward annihilation ?

Pleasantly and well-suited I walk,

Whither I walk I cannot define, but I know it is good,

The whole universe indicates that it is good,

The past and the present indicate that it is good.

How beautiful and perfect are the animals ! How perfect is my soul !

How perfect the earth, and the minutest thing upon it !

What is called good is perfect, and what is called sin is just as perfect ;

The vegetables and minerals are all perfect .. and the imponderable fluids are  
perfect ;

Slowly and surely they have passed on to this, and slowly and surely they will yet  
pass on.

O my soul ! if I realize you I have satisfaction,

Animals and vegetables ! if I realize you I have satisfaction,

Laws of the earth and air ! if I realize you I have satisfaction.

I cannot define my satisfaction .. yet it is so,

I cannot define my life .. yet it is so.

I swear I see now that every thing has an eternal soul !

The trees have, rooted in the ground . . . . the weeds of the sea have . . . . the  
animals.



I swear I think there is nothing but immortality !  
 That the exquisite scheme is for it, and the nebulous float is for it, and the cohering  
 is for it,  
 And all preparation is for it . . and identity is for it . . and life and death are for it,

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## Leaves of Grass.

---

**I** WANDER all night in my vision,  
 Stepping with light feet . . . . swiftly and noiselessly stepping and stopping,  
 Bending with open eyes over the shut eyes of sleepers ;  
 Wandering and confused . . . . lost to myself . . . . ill-assorted . . . . contradictory,  
 Pausing and gazing and bending and stopping.

How solemn they look there, stretched and still ;  
 How quiet they breathe, the little children in their cradles.

The wretched features of ennuyees, the white features of corpses, the livid faces of  
 drunkards, the sick-gray faces of onanists,  
 The gashed bodies on battlefields, the insane in their strong-doored rooms, the  
 sacred idiots,  
 The newborn emerging from gates and the dying emerging from gates,  
 The night pervades them and enfolds them.

The married couple sleep calmly in their bed, he with his palm on the hip of the  
 wife, and she with her palm on the hip of the husband,  
 The sisters sleep lovingly side by side in their bed,  
 The men sleep lovingly side by side in theirs,  
 And the mother sleeps with her little child carefully wrapped.

The blind sleep, and the deaf and dumb sleep,  
 The prisoner sleeps well in the prison . . . . the runaway son sleeps,

The murderer that is to be hung next day . . . . how does he sleep ?  
 And the murdered person . . . . how does he sleep ?

The female that loves unrequited sleeps,  
 And the male that loves unrequited sleeps ;  
 The head of the moneymaker that plotted all day sleeps,  
 And the enraged and treacherous dispositions sleep.

I stand with drooping eyes by the worstsuffering and restless,  
 I pass my hands soothingly to and fro a few inches from them ;  
 The restless sink in their beds . . . . they fitfully sleep.

The earth recedes from me into the night,  
 I saw that it was beautiful . . . . and I see that what is not the earth is beautiful.

I go from bedside to bedside . . . . I sleep close with the other sleepers, each  
 in turn ;  
 I dream in my dream all the dreams of the other dreamers,  
 And I become the other dreamers.

I am a dance . . . . Play up there ! the fit is whirling me fast.

I am the everlaughing . . . . it is new moon and twilight,  
 I see the hiding of douceurs . . . . I see nimble ghosts whichever way I look,  
 Cache and cache again deep in the ground and sea, and where it is neither ground or  
 sea.

Well do they do their jobs, those journeymen divine,  
 Only from me can they hide nothing and would not if they could ;  
 I reckon I am their boss, and they make me a pet besides,  
 And surround me, and lead me and run ahead when I walk,  
 And lift their cunning covers and signify me with stretched arms, and resume the  
 way ;  
 Onward we move, a gay gang of blackguards with mirthshouting music and wild-  
 flapping pennants of joy.

I am the actor and the actress . . . . the voter . . the politician,  
 The emigrant and the exile . . the criminal that stood in the box,  
 He who has been famous, and he who shall be famous after today,  
 The stammerer . . . . the wellformed person . . the wasted or feeble person.

I am she who adorned herself and folded her hair expectantly,  
 My truant lover has come and it is dark.

Double yourself and receive me darkness,  
 Receive me and my lover too . . . . he will not let me go without him.

I roll myself upon you as upon a bed . . . . I resign myself to the dusk.

He whom I call answers me and takes the place of my lover,  
He rises with me silently from the bed.

Darkness you are gentler than my lover . . . . his flesh was sweaty and panting,  
I feel the hot moisture yet that he left me.

My hands are spread forth . . I pass them in all directions,  
I would sound up the shadowy shore to which you are journeying.

Be careful, darkness . . . . already, what was it touched me ?  
I thought my lover had gone . . . . else darkness and he are one,  
I hear the heart-beat . . . . I follow . . I fade away.

O hotcheeked and blushing ! O foolish hectic !  
O for pity's sake, no one must see me now ! . . . . my clothes were stolen while I  
was abed,  
Now I am thrust forth, where shall I run ?

Pier that I saw dimly last night when I looked from the windows,  
Pier out from the main, let me catch myself with you and stay . . . . I will not chafe  
you ;  
I feel ashamed to go naked about the world,  
And am curious to know where my feet stand . . . . and what is this flooding  
me, childhood or manhood . . . . and the hunger that crosses the bridge  
between.

The cloth laps a first sweet eating and drinking,  
Laps life-swelling yolks . . . . laps ear of rose-corn, milky and just ripened :  
The white teeth stay, and the boss-tooth advances in darkness,  
And liquor is spilled on lips and bosoms by touching glasses, and the best liquor  
afterward.

I descend my western course . . . . my sinews are flaccid,  
Perfume and youth course through me, and I am their wake.

It is my face yellow and wrinkled instead of the old woman's,  
I sit low in a strawbottom chair and carefully darn my grandson's stockings.

It is I too . . . . the sleepless widow looking out on the winter midnight,  
I see the sparkles of starshine on the icy and pallid earth.

A shroud I see — and I am the shroud . . . . I wrap a body and lie in the coffin ;  
It is dark here underground . . . . it is not evil or pain here . . . . it is blank here, for  
reasons.

It seems to me that everything in the light and air ought to be happy ;  
Whoever is not in his coffin and the dark grave, let him know he has enough.

I see a beautiful gigantic swimmer swimming naked through the eddies of the sea,  
His brown hair lies close and even to his head . . . . he strikes out with courageous  
arms . . . . he urges himself with his legs.

I see his white body . . . . I see his undaunted eyes ;  
I hate the swift-running eddies that would dash him headforemost on the rocks.

What are you doing you ruffianly red-trickled waves ?  
Will you kill the courageous giant ? Will you kill him in the prime of his middle age ?

Steady and long he struggles ;  
He is baffled and banged and bruised . . . . he holds out while his strength holds out,  
The slapping eddies are spotted with his blood . . . . they bear him away . . . . they  
roll him and swing him and turn him :  
His beautiful body is borne in the circling eddies . . . . it is continually bruised on  
rocks,  
Swiftly and out of sight is borne the brave corpse.

I turn but do not extricate myself ;  
Confused . . . . a pastcading . . . . another, but with darkness yet.

The beach is cut by the razory ice-wind . . . . the wreck-guns sound,  
The tempest lulls and the moon comes floundering through the drifts.

I look where the ship helplessly heads end on . . . . I hear the burst as she strikes . .  
I hear the howls of dismay . . . . they grow fainter and fainter.

I cannot aid with my wringing fingers ;  
I can but rush to the surf and let it drench me and freeze upon me.

I search with the crowd . . . . not one of the company is washed to us alive ;  
In the morning I help pick up the dead and lay them in rows in a barn.

Now of the old war-days . . the defeat at Brooklyn ;  
Washington stands inside the lines . . he stands on the entrenched hills amid a crowd  
of officers,  
His face is cold and damp . . . . he cannot repress the weeping drops . . . . he lifts  
the glass perpetually to his eyes . . . . the color is blanched from his cheeks,  
He sees the slaughter of the southern braves confided to him by their parents.

The same at last and at last when peace is declared,  
He stands in the room of the old tavern . . . . the wellbeloved soldiers all pass  
through,

The officers speechless and slow draw near in their turns,  
 The chief encircles their necks with his arm and kisses them on the cheek,  
 He kisses lightly the wet cheeks one after another . . . he shakes hands and bids  
 goodbye to the army.

Now I tell what my mother told me today as we sat at dinner together,  
 Of when she was a nearly grown girl living home with her parents on the old home-  
 stead.

A red squaw came one breakfasttime to the old homestead,  
 On her back she carried a bundle of rushes for rushbottoming chairs ;  
 Her hair straight shiny coarse black and profuse halfenveloped her face,  
 Her step was free and elastic . . . her voice sounded exquisitely as she spoke.

My mother looked in delight and amazement at the stranger,  
 She looked at the beauty of her tallborne face and full and pliant limbs,  
 The more she looked upon her she loved her,  
 Never before had she seen such wonderful beauty and purity ;  
 She made her sit on a bench by the jamb of the fireplace . . . she cooked food for  
 her,  
 She had no work to give her but she gave her remembrance and fondness.

The red squaw staid all the forenoon, and toward the middle of the afternoon she  
 went away ;

O my mother was loth to have her go away,  
 All the week she thought of her . . . she watched for her many a month,  
 She remembered her many a winter and many a summer,  
 But the red squaw never came nor was heard of there again.

Now Lucifer was not dead . . . or if he was I am his sorrowful terrible heir ;  
 I have been wronged . . . I am oppressed . . . I hate him that oppresses me,  
 I will either destroy him, or he shall release me.

Damn him ! how he does defile me,  
 How he informs against my brother and sister and takes pay for their blood,  
 How he laughs when I look down the bend after the steamboat that carries away my  
 woman.

Now the vast dusk bulk that is the whale's bulk . . . it seems mine,  
 Warily, sportsman ! though I lie so sleepy and sluggish, my tap is death.

A show of the summer softness . . . a contact of something unseen . . . an amour  
 of the light and air ;  
 I am jealous and overwhelmed with friendliness,  
 And will go gallivant with the light and the air myself,  
 And have an unseen something to be in contact with them also.

O love and summer ! you are in the dreams and in me,  
 Autumn and winter are in the dreams . . . . the farmer goes with his thrift,  
 The droves and crops increase . . . . the barns are wellfilled.

Elements merge in the night . . . . ships make tacks in the dreams . . . . the sailor  
 sails . . . . the exile returns home,  
 The fugitive returns unharmed . . . . the immigrant is back beyond months and years ;  
 The poor Irishman lives in the simple house of his childhood, with the wellknown  
 neighbors and faces,  
 They warmly welcome him . . . . he is barefoot again . . . . he forgets he is welloff ;  
 The Dutchman voyages home, and the Scotchman and Welchman voyage home . .  
 and the native of the Mediterranean voyages home ;  
 To every port of England and France and Spain enter wellfilled ships ;  
 The Swiss foots it toward his hills . . . . the Prussian goes his way, and the  
 Hungarian his way, and the Pole goes his way,  
 The Swede returns, and the Dane and Norwegian return.

The homeward bound and the outward bound,  
 The beautiful lost swimmer, the ennuye, the onanist, the female that loves unre-  
 quited, the moneymaker,  
 The actor and actress . . those through with their parts and those waiting to  
 commence,  
 The affectionate boy, the husband and wife, the voter, the nominee that is chosen  
 and the nominee that has failed,  
 The great already known, and the great anytime after to day,  
 The stammerer, the sick, the perfectformed, the homely,  
 The criminal that stood in the box, the judge that sat and sentenced him, the fluent  
 lawyers, the jury, the audience,  
 The laugher and weeper, the dancr, the midnight widow, the red squaw,  
 The consumptive, the crysipalite, the idiot, he that is wronged,  
 The antipodes, and every one between this and them in the dark,  
 I swear they are averaged now . . . . one is no better than the other,  
 The night and sleep have likened them and restored them.

I swear they are all beautiful,  
 Every one that sleeps is beautiful . . . . every thing in the dim night is beautiful,  
 The wildest and bloodiest is over and all is peace.

Peace is always beautiful,  
 The myth of heaven indicates peace and night.

The myth of heaven indicates the soul ;  
 The soul is always beautiful . . . . it appears more or it appears less . . . . it comes or  
 lags behind,

It comes from its embowered garden and looks pleasantly on itself and encloses the world ;  
 Perfect and clean the genitals previously jetting, and perfect and clean the womb cohering,  
 The head wellgrown and proportioned and plumb, and the bowels and joints proportioned and plumb.

The soul is always beautiful,  
 The universe is duly in order . . . . every thing is in its place,  
 What is arrived is in its place, and what waits is in its place ;  
 The twisted skull waits . . . . the watery or rotten blood waits,  
 The child of the glutton or venerealee waits long, and the child of the drunkard waits long, and the drunkard himself waits long,  
 The sleepers that live and died wait . . . . the far advanced are to go on in their turns, and the far behind are to go on in their turns,  
 The diverse shall be no less diverse, but they shall flow and unite . . . . they unite now.

The sleepers are very beautiful as they lie unclothed,  
 They flow hand in hand over the whole earth from east to west as they lie unclothed ;  
 The Asiatic and African are hand in hand . . . . the European and American are hand in hand,  
 Learned and unlearned are hand in hand . . and male and female are hand in hand ;  
 The bare arm of the girl crosses the bare breast of her lover . . . . they press close without lust . . . . his lips press her neck,  
 The father holds his grown or ungrown son in his arms with measureless love . . . . and the son holds the father in his arms with measureless love,  
 The white hair of the mother shines on the white wrist of the daughter,  
 The breath of the boy goes with the breath of the man . . . . friend is inarmed by friend,  
 The scholar kisses the teacher and the teacher kisses the scholar . . . . the wronged is made right,  
 The call of the slave is one with the master's call . . and the master salutes the slave,  
 The felon steps forth from the prison . . . . the insane becomes sane . . . . the suffering of sick persons is relieved,  
 The sweatings and fevers stop . . the throat that was unsound is sound . . the lungs of the consumptive are resumed . . the poor distressed head is free,  
 The joints of the rheumatic move as smoothly as ever, and smoother than ever,  
 Stiflings and passages open . . . . the paralysed become supple,  
 The swelled and convulsed and congested awake to themselves in condition,  
 They pass the invigoration of the night and the chemistry of the night and awake.

I too pass from the night ;  
 I stay awhile away O night, but I return to you again and love you ;

Why should I be afraid to trust myself to you?  
I am not afraid . . . . I have been well brought forward by you ;  
I love the rich running day, but I do not desert her in whom I lay so long :  
I know not how I came of you, and I know not where I go with you . . . . but I  
know I came well and shall go well.

I will stop only a time with the night . . . . and rise betimes.

I will duly pass the day O my mother and duly return to you ;  
Not you will yield forth the dawn again more surely than you will yield forth me  
again,  
Not the womb yields the babe in its time more surely than I shall be yielded from  
you in my time.

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## Leaves of Grass.

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**T**HE bodies of men and women engirth me, and I engirth them,  
They will not let me off nor I them till I go with them and respond to them  
and love them.

Was it dreamed whether those who corrupted their own live bodies could conceal  
themselves?  
And whether those who defiled the living were as bad as they who defiled the  
dead?

The expression of the body of man or woman balks account,  
The male is perfect and that of the female is perfect.

The expression of a wellmade man appears not only in his face,  
It is in his limbs and joints also. . . . it is curiously in the joints of his hips and wrists,  
It is in his walk .. the carriage of his neck .. the flex of his waist and knees . . . .  
dress does not hide him,



The strong sweet supple quality he has strikes through the cotton and flannel ;  
 To see him pass conveys as much as the best poem .. perhaps more,  
 You linger to see his back and the back of his neck and shoulderside.

The sprawl and fulness of babes .... the bosoms and heads of women .... the folds of their dress .... their style as we pass in the street .... the contour of their shape downwards ;

The swimmer naked in the swimmingbath .. seen as he swims through the salt transparent greenshine, or lies on his back and rolls silently with the heave of the water ;

Framers bare-armed framing a house .. hoisting the beams in their places .. or using the mallet and mortising-chisel,

The bending forward and backward of rowers in rowboats .... the horseman in his saddle ;

Girls and mothers and housekeepers in all their exquisite offices,

The group of laborers seated at noontime with their open dinnerkettles, and their wives waiting,

The female soothing a child .... the farmer's daughter in the garden or cowyard,

The woodman rapidly swinging his axe in the woods .... the young fellow hoeing corn .... the sleighdriver guiding his six horses through the crowd,

The wrestle of wrestlers .. two apprentice-boys, quite grown, lusty, goodnatured, nativeborn, out on the vacant lot at sundown after work,

The coats vests and caps thrown down .. the embrace of love and resistance,

The upperhold and underhold — the hair rumped over and blinding the eyes ;

The march of firemen in their own costumes — the play of the masculine muscle through cleansetting trowsers and waistbands,

The slow return from the fire .... the pause when the bell strikes suddenly again — the listening on the alert,

The natural perfect and varied attitudes .... the bent head, the curved neck, the counting :

Suchlike I love .... I loosen myself and pass freely .... and am at the mother's breast with the little child,

And swim with the swimmer, and wrestle with wrestlers, and march in line with the firemen, and pause and listen and count.

I knew a man .... he was a common farmer .... he was the father of five sons ... and in them were the fathers of sons ... and in them were the fathers of sons.

This man was of wonderful vigor and calmness and beauty of person ;

The shape of his head, the richness and breadth of his manners, the pale yellow and white of his hair and beard, the immeasurable meaning of his black eyes,

These I used to go and visit him to see .... He was wise also,

He was six feet tall .... he was over eighty years old .... his sons were massive clean bearded tanfaced and handsome,

They and his daughters loved him . . . all who saw him loved him . . . they did not  
love him by allowance . . . they loved him with personal love ;

He drank water only . . . the blood showed like scarlet through the clear brown  
skin of his face ;

He was a frequent gunner and fisher . . . he sailed his boat himself . . . he had a fine  
one presented to him by a shipjoiner . . . he had fowling-pieces, presented to  
him by men that loved him ;

When he went with his five sons and many grandsons to hunt or fish you would pick  
him out as the most beautiful and vigorous of the gang,

You would wish long and long to be with him . . . you would wish to sit by him in  
the boat that you and he might touch each other.

I have perceived that to be with those I like is enough,  
To stop in company with the rest at evening is enough,  
To be surrounded by beautiful curious breathing laughing flesh is enough,  
To pass among them .. to touch any one . . . to rest my arm ever so lightly round  
his or her neck for a moment . . . what is this then?  
I do not ask any more delight . . . I swim in it as in a sea.

There is something in staying close to men and women and looking on them and in  
the contact and odor of them that pleases the soul well,  
All things please the soul, but these please the soul well.

This is the female form,  
A divine nimbus exhales from it from head to foot,  
It attracts with fierce undeniable attraction,  
I am drawn by its breath as if I were no more than a helpless vapor . . . all falls  
aside but myself and it,  
Books, art, religion, time .. the visible and solid earth .. the atmosphere and the  
fringed clouds .. what was expected of heaven or feared of hell are now  
consumed,  
Mad filaments, ungovernable shoots play out of it .. the response likewise ungovern-  
able,  
Hair, bosom, hips, bend of legs, negligent falling hands — all diffused . . . mine too  
diffused,  
Ebb stung by the flow, and flow stung by the ebb . . . loveflesh swelling and  
deliciously aching,  
Limitless limpid jets of love hot and enormous . . . quivering jelly of love . . . white-  
blow and delirious juice,  
Bridegroom-night of love working surely and softly into the prostrate dawn,  
Undulating into the willing and yielding day,  
Lost in the cleave of the clasping and sweetfleshed day.

This is the nucleus . . . after the child is born of woman the man is born of woman,  
This is the bath of birth . . . this is the merge of small and large and the outlet again.

Be not ashamed women .. your privilege encloses the rest .. it is the exit of the rest.  
You are the gates of the body and you are the gates of the soul.

The female contains all qualities and tempers them .... she is in her place ....  
she moves with perfect balance,  
She is all things duly veiled .... she is both passive and active .... she is to con-  
ceive daughters as well as sons and sons as well as daughters.

As I see my soul reflected in nature .... as I see through a mist one with inexpress-  
ible completeness and beauty .... see the bent head and arms folded over the  
breast .... the female I see,  
I see the bearer of the great fruit which is immortality .... the good thereof is  
not tasted by rouses, and never can be.

The male is not less the soul, nor more .... he too is in his place,  
He too is all qualities .... he is action and power .... the flush of the known  
universe is in him,  
Scorn becomes him well and appetite and defiance become him well,  
The fiercest largest passions .. bliss that is utmost and sorrow that is utmost be-  
come him well .... pride is for him,  
The fullspread pride of man is calming and excellent to the soul ;  
Knowledge becomes him .... he likes it always .... he brings everything to the  
test of himself,  
Whatever the survey .. whatever the sea and the sail, he strikes soundings at last  
only here,  
Where else does he strike soundings except here ?

The man's body is sacred and the woman's body is sacred .... it is no matter who,  
Is it a slave ? Is it one of the dullfaced immigrants just landed on the wharf ?

Each belongs here or anywhere just as much as the welloff .... just as much as  
you,  
Each has his or her place in the procession.

All is a procession,  
The universe is a procession with measured and beautiful motion.

Do you know so much that you call the slave or the dullface ignorant ?  
Do you suppose you have a right to a good sight ... and he or she has no  
right to a sight ?  
Do you think matter has cohered together from its diffused float, and the soil is  
on the surface and water runs and vegetation sprouts for you .. and not for  
him and her ?

A slave at auction !  
I help the auctioneer .... the sloven does not half know his business.

Gentlemen look on this curious creature,  
 Whatever the bids of the bidders they cannot be high enough for him,  
 For him the globe lay preparing quintillions of years without one animal or plant,  
 For him the revolving cycles truly and steadily rolled.

In that head the allbaffling brain,  
 In it and below it the making of the attributes of heroes.

Examine these limbs, red black or white . . . they are very cunning in tendon and  
 nerve ;  
 They shall be stript that you may see them.

Exquisite senses, lifelit eyes, pluck, volition,  
 Flakes of breastmuscle, pliant backbone and neck, flesh not flabby, goodsized arms  
 and legs,  
 And wonders within there yet.

Within there runs his blood . . . the same old blood . . the same red running blood ;  
 There swells and jets his heart . . . There all passions and desires . . all reachings  
 and aspirations :  
 Do you think they are not there because they are not expressed in parlors and  
 lecture-rooms ?

This is not only one man . . . he is the father of those who shall be fathers in their  
 turns,  
 In him the start of populous states and rich republics,  
 Of him countless inmortal lives with countless embodiments and enjoyments.

How do you know who shall come from the offspring of his offspring through the  
 centuries ?  
 Who might you find you have come from yourself if you could trace back through  
 the centuries ?

A woman at auction,  
 She too is not only herself . . . she is the teeming mother of mothers,  
 She is the bearer of them that shall grow and be mates to the mothers.

Her daughters or their daughters' daughters . . who knows who shall mate with  
 them ?  
 Who knows through the centuries what heroes may come from them ?

In them and of them natal love . . . in them the divine mystery . . . the same old  
 beautiful mystery.

Have you ever loved a woman ?

Your mother . . . . is she living? . . . . Have you been much with her? and has she been much with you?

Do you not see that these are exactly the same to all in all nations and times all over the earth?

If life and the soul are sacred the human body is sacred;  
And the glory and sweet of a man is the token of manhood untainted,  
And in man or woman a clean strong firmfibred body is beautiful as the most beautiful face.

Have you seen the fool that corrupted his own live body? or the fool that corrupted her own live body?

For they do not conceal themselves, and cannot conceal themselves.

Who degrades or defiles the living human body is cursed,  
Who degrades or defiles the body of the dead is not more cursed.

## Leaves of Grass.

**S**AUNTERING the pavement or riding the country byroad here then are faces,  
Faces of friendship, precision, caution, suavity, ideality,  
The spiritual prescient face, the always welcome common benevolent face,  
The face of the singing of music, the grand faces of natural lawyers and judges broad at the backtop,  
The faces of hunters and fishers, bulged at the brows . . . . the shaved blanched faces of orthodox citizens,  
The pure extravagant yearning questioning artist's face,  
The welcome ugly face of some beautiful soul . . . . the handsome detested or despised face,  
The sacred faces of infants . . . . the illuminated face of the mother of many children,

The face of an amour . . . . the face of veneration,  
The face as of a dream . . . . the face of an immobile rock,  
The face withdrawn of its good and bad .. a castrated face,  
A wild hawk .. his wings clipped by the clipper,  
A stallion that yielded at last to the thongs and knife of the gelder.

Sauntering the pavement or crossing the ceaseless ferry, here then are faces ;  
I see them and complain not and am content with all,

Do you suppose I could be content with all if I thought them their own finale ?

This now is too lamentable a face for a man ;  
Some abject louse asking leave to be .. cringing for it,  
Some milknosed maggot blessing what lets it wrig to its hole.

This face is a dog's snout sniffing for garbage ;  
Snakes nest in that mouth .. I hear the sibilant threat.

This face is a haze more chill than the arctic sea,  
Its sleepy and wobbling icebergs crunch as they go.

This is a face of bitter herbs . . . . this an emetic . . . . they need no label,  
And more of the drugshelf .. laudanum, caoutchouc, or hog's lard.

This face is an epilepsy advertising and doing business . . . . its wordless tongue  
gives out the unearthly cry,  
Its veins down the neck distend . . . . its eyes roll till they show nothing but their  
whites,  
Its teeth grit .. the palms of the hands are cut by the turned-in nails,  
The man falls struggling and foaming to the ground while he speculates well.

This face is bitten by vermin and worms,  
And this is some murderer's knife with a halfpulled scabbard.

This face owes to the sexton his dimalest fee,  
An unceasing deathbell tolls there.

Those are really men ! . . . . the bosses and tufts of the great round globe !

Features of my equals, would you trick me with your creased and cadaverous  
march ?  
Well then you cannot trick me.

see your rounded never-erased flow,  
see neath the rims of your haggard and mean disguises.

Splay and twist as you like . . . . poke with the tangling fores of fishes or rats,  
You 'll be unmuzzled . . . . you certainly will.

I saw the face of the most smeared and slobbering idiot they had at the asylum,  
And I knew for my consolation what they knew not ;  
I knew of the agents that emptied and broke my brother,  
The same wait to clear the rubbish from the fallen tenement ;  
And I shall look again in a score or two of ages,  
And I shall meet the real landlord perfect and unharmed, every inch as good as  
myself.

The Lord advances and yet advances :  
Always the shadow in front . . . . always the reached hand bringing up the laggards.

Out of this face emerge banners and horses . . . . O superb ! . . . . I see what is  
coming,  
I see the high pioneercaps . . . . I see the staves of runners clearing the way,  
I hear victorious drums.

This face is a lifeboat ;  
This is the face commanding and bearded . . . . it asks no odds of the rest ;  
This face is flavored fruit ready for eating ;  
This face of a healthy honest boy is the programme of all good.

These faces bear testimony slumbering or awake,  
They show their descent from the Master himself.

Off the word I have spoken I except not one . . . . red white or black, all are deific,  
In each house is the ovum . . . . it comes forth after a thousand years,

Spots or cracks at the windows do not disturb me,  
Tall and sufficient stand behind and make signs to me ;  
I read the promise and patiently wait.

This is a fullgrown lily's face,  
She speaks to the limber-hip'd man near the garden pickets,  
Come here, she blushinglly cries . . . . Come nigh to me limber-hip'd man and give me  
your finger and thumb,  
Stand at my side till I lean as high as I can upon you,  
Fill me with albescent honey . . . . bend down to me,  
Rub to me with your chafing beard . . rub to my breast and shoulders.

The old face of the mother of many children :  
Whist ! I am fully content.

Lulled and late is the smoke of the Sabbath morning,  
 It hangs low over the rows of trees by the fences,  
 It hangs thin by the sassafras, the wildcherry and the catbrier under them.

I saw the rich ladies in full dress at the soiree,  
 I heard what the run of poets were saying so long,  
 Heard who sprang in crimson youth from the white froth and the water-blue.

Behold a woman!  
 She looks out from her quaker cap . . . . her face is clearer and more beautiful than  
 the sky.

She sits in an armchair under the shaded porch of the farmhouse,  
 The sun just shines on her old white head.

Her ample gown is of creamhued linen,  
 Her grandsons raised the flax, and her granddaughters spun it with the distaff and  
 the wheel.

The melodious character of the earth!  
 The finish beyond which philosophy cannot go and does not wish to go!  
 The justified mother of men!

**A** YOUNG man came to me with a message from his brother,  
 How should the young man know the whether and when of his brother?  
 Tell him to send me the signs.

And I stood before the young man face to face, and took his right hand in my left  
 hand and his left hand in my right hand,  
 And I answered for his brother and for men . . . . and I answered for the poet, and  
 sent these signs.

Him all wait for . . . . him all yield up to . . . . his word is decisive and final,  
 Him they accept . . . . in him lave . . . . in him perceive themselves as amid light,  
 Him they immerse, and he immerses them.

Beautiful women, the haughtiest nations, laws, the landscape, people and animals,  
 The profound earth and its attributes, and the unquiet ocean,



All enjoyments and properties, and money, and whatever money will buy,  
 The best farms. . . . others toiling and planting, and he unavoidably reaps,  
 The noblest and costliest cities . . . . others grading and building, and he domiciles  
 there ;

Nothing for any one but what is for him . . . . near and far are for him,  
 The ships in the offing . . . . the perpetual shows and marches on land are for him if  
 they are for any body.

He puts things in their attitudes,  
 He puts today out of himself with plasticity and love,  
 He places his own city, times, reminiscences, parents, brothers and sisters, associ-  
 ations employment and politics, so that the rest never shame them afterward,  
 nor assume to command them.

He is the answerer,  
 What can be answered he answers, and what cannot be answered he shows how it  
 cannot be answered.

A man is a summons and challenge,  
 It is vain to skulk . . . . Do you hear that mocking and laughter? Do you hear the  
 ironical echoes?

Books friendships philosophers priests action pleasure pride beat up and down  
 seeking to give satisfaction ;  
 He indicates the satisfaction, and indicates them that beat up and down also.

Whichever the sex . . . whatever the season or place he may go freshly and gently  
 and safely by day or by night,  
 He has the passkey of hearts . . . . to him the response of the prying of hands on the  
 knobs.

His welcome is universal . . . . the flow of beauty is not more welcome or universal  
 than he is,  
 The person he favors by day or sleeps with at night is blessed.

Every existence has its idiom . . . . every thing has an idiom and tongue ;  
 He resolves all tongues into his own, and bestows it upon men . . and any man  
 translates . . and any man translates himself also :  
 One part does not counteract another part . . . . He is the joiner . . he sees how they  
 join.

He says indifferently and alike, How are you friend? to the President at his levee,  
 And he says Good day my brother, to Cudge that hoes in the sugarfield ;  
 And both understand him and know that his speech is right.

He walks with perfect ease in the capitol,

He walks among the Congress . . . . and one representative says to another, Here is  
our equal appearing and new.

Then the mechanics take him for a mechanic,  
And the soldiers suppose him to be a captain . . . . and the sailors that he has  
followed the sea,  
And the authors take him for an author . . . . and the artists for an artist,  
And the laborers perceive he could labor with them and love them ;  
No matter what the work is, that he is one to follow it or has followed it,  
No matter what the nation, that he might find his brothers and sisters there.

The English believe he comes of their English stock,  
A Jew to the Jew he seems . . . . a Russ to the Russ . . . . usual and near ..  
removed from none.

Whoever he looks at in the traveler's coffeehouse claims him,  
The Italian or Frenchman is sure, and the German is sure, and the Spaniard is  
sure . . . . and the island Cuban is sure.

The engineer, the deckhand on the great lakes or on the Mississippi or St Law-  
rence or Sacramento or Hudson or Delaware claims him.

The gentleman of perfect blood acknowledges his perfect blood,  
The insulter, the prostitute, the angry person, the beggar, see themselves in the ways  
of him . . . . he strangely transmutes them,  
They are not vile any more . . . . they hardly know themselves, they are so grown:

You think it would be good to be the writer of melodious verses,  
Well it would be good to be the writer of melodious verses ;  
But what are verses beyond the flowing character you could have ? . . . . or  
beyond beautiful manners and behaviour ?  
Or beyond one manly or affectionate deed of an apprenticeboy ? .. or old woman ? ..  
or man that has been in prison or is likely to be in prison ?

**S**UDDENLY out of its stale and drowsy lair, the lair of slaves,  
Like lightning Europe le'pt forth . . . . half startled at itself,  
Its feet upon the ashes and the rags . . . . Its hands tight to the throats of kings.

O hope and faith ! O aching close of lives ! O many a sickened heart !  
'Turn back unto this day, and make yourselves afresh.

And you, paid to defile the People . . . . you liars mark :  
 Not for numberless agonies, murders, lusts,  
 For court thieving in its manifold mean forms,  
 Worming from his simplicity the poor man's wages ;  
 For many a promise sworn by royal lips, And broken, and laughed at in the breaking,  
 Then in their power not for all these did the blows strike of personal revenge .. or  
     the heads of the nobles fall ;  
 The People scorned the ferocity of kings.

But the sweetness of mercy brewed bitter destruction, and the frightened rulers come  
 back :  
 Each comes in state with his train . . . . hangman, priest and tax-gatherer . . . .  
     soldier, lawyer, jailer and sycophant.

Yet behind all, lo, a Shape,  
 Vague as the night, draped interminably, head front and form in scarlet folds,  
 Whose face and eyes none may see,  
 Out of its robes only this . . . . the red robes, lifted by the arm,  
 One finger pointed high over the top, like the head of a snake appears.

Meanwhile corpses lie in new-made graves . . . . bloody corpses of young men :  
 The rope of the gibbet hangs heavily . . . . the bullets of princes are flying . . . .  
     the creatures of power laugh aloud,  
 And all these things bear fruits . . . . and they are good.

Those corpses of young men,  
 Those martyrs that hang from the gibbets . . . those hearts pierced by the gray lead,  
 Cold and motionless as they seem .. live elsewhere with unslaughter'd vitality.

They live in other young men, O kings,  
 They live in brothers, again ready to defy you :  
 'They were purified by death . . . . They were taught and exalted.

Not a grave of the murdered for freedom but grows seed for freedom . . . . in its  
     turn to bear seed,  
 Which the winds carry afar and re-sow, and the rains and the snows nourish.

Not a disembodied spirit can the weapons of tyrants let loose,  
 But it stalks invisibly over the earth .. whispering counseling cautioning.

Liberty let others despair of you . . . . I never despair of you.

Is the house shut ? Is the master away ?  
 Nevertheless be ready . . . . be not weary of watching,  
 He will soon return . . . . his messengers come anon.

**C**LEAR the way there Jonathan!  
 Way for the President's marshal! Way for the government cannon!  
 Way for the federal foot and dragoons . . . . and the phantoms afterward.

I rose this morning early to get betimes in Boston town;  
 Here's a good place at the corner . . . . I must stand and see the show.

I love to look on the stars and stripes . . . . I hope the fifes will play Yankee Doodle.

How bright shine the foremost with cutlasses,  
 Every man holds his revolver . . . . marching stiff through Boston town.

A fog follows . . . . antiques of the same come limping,  
 Some appear wooden-legged and some appear bandaged and bloodless.

Why this is a show! It has called the dead out of the earth,  
 The old graveyards of the hills have hurried to see;  
 Uncountable phantoms gather by flank and rear of it,  
 Cocked hats of mothy mould and crutches made of mist,  
 Arms in slings and old men leaning on young men's shoulders.

What troubles you, Yankee phantoms? What is all this chattering of bare gums?  
 Does the ague convulse your limbs? Do you mistake your crutches for firelocks,  
 and level them?

If you blind your eyes with tears you will not see the President's marshal,  
 If you groan such groans you might balk the government cannon.

For shame old maniacs! . . . . Bring down those tossed arms, and let your white  
 hair be;

Here gape your smart grandsons . . . . their wives gaze at them from the windows,  
 See how well-dressed . . . . see how orderly they conduct themselves.

Worse and worse . . . . Can't you stand it? Are you retreating?  
 Is this hour with the living too dead for you?

Retreat then! Pell-mell! . . . . Back to the hills, old limpers!  
 I do not think you belong here anyhow.

But there is one thing that belongs here . . . . Shall I tell you what it is, gentlemen of  
 Boston?

I will whisper it to the Mayor . . . . he shall send a committee to England,  
 They shall get a grant from the Parliament, and go with a cart to the royal vault.

Dig out King George's coffin . . . . unwrap him quick from the graveclothes . . . .  
 box up his bones for a journey :

Find a swift Yankee clipper . . . . here is freight for you blackbellied clipper,  
 Up with your anchor ! shake out your sails ! . . . . steer straight toward Boston bay.

Now call the President's marshal again, and bring out the government cannon,  
 And fetch home the roarers from Congress, and make another procession and guard  
 it with foot and dragoons.

Here is a centrepiece for them :

Look ! all orderly citizens . . . . look from the windows women.

The committee open the box and set up the regal ribs and glue those that will not  
 stay,  
 And clap the skull on top of the ribs, and clap a crown on top of the skull.

You have got your revenge old buster ! . . . . The crown is come to its own and more  
 than its own.

Stick your hands in your pockets Jonathan . . . . you are a made man from this day,  
 You are mighty cute . . . . and here is one of your bargains.

**T**HERE was a child went forth every day,  
 And the first object he looked upon and received with wonder or pity or love  
 or dread, that object he became,  
 And that object became part of him for the day or a certain part of the day . . . . or  
 for many years or stretching cycles of years.

The early lilacs became part of this child,  
 And grass, and white and red morningglories, and white and red clover, and the song  
 of the phœbe-bird,  
 And the March-born lambs, and the sow's pink-faint litter, and the mare's foal, and  
 the cow's calf, and the noisy brood of the barnyard or by the mire of the pond-  
 side . . and the fish suspending themselves so curiously below there . . and the  
 beautiful curious liquid . . and the water-plants with their graceful flat heads . .  
 all became part of him.

And the field-sprouts of April and May became part of him . . . . wintergrain sprouts,  
 and those of the light-yellow corn, and of the esculent roots of the garden,  
 And the appletrees covered with blossoms, and the fruit afterward . . . . and wood-  
 berries . . and the commonest weeds by the road ;

And the old drunkard staggering home from the outhouse of the tavern whence he had lately risen,

And the schoolmistress that passed on her way to the school .. and the friendly boys that passed .. and the quarrelsome boys .. and the tidy and freshcheeked girls .. and the barefoot negro boy and girl,

And all the changes of city and country wherever he went.

His own parents .. he that had propelled the fatherstuff at night, and fathered him .. and she that conceived him in her womb and birthed him .... they gave this child more of themselves than that,

They gave him afterward every day .... they and of them became part of him.

The mother at home quietly placing the dishes on the suppertable,

The mother with mild words .... clean her cap and gown .... a wholesome odor falling off her person and clothes as she walks by :

The father, strong, selfsufficient, manly, mean, angered, unjust,

The blow, the quick loud word, the tight bargain, the crafty lure,

The family usages, the language, the company, the furniture .... the yearning and swelling heart,

Affection that will not be gainsayed .... The sense of what is real .... the thought if after all it should prove unreal,

The doubts of daytime and the doubts of nighttime ... the curious whether and how,

Whether that which appears so is so .... Or is it all flashes and specks ?

Men and women crowding fast in the streets .. if they are not flashes and specks what are they ?

The streets themselves, and the facades of houses .... the goods in the windows,

Vehicles .. teams .. the tiered wharves, and the huge crossing at the ferries ;

The village on the highland seen from afar at sunset .... the river between,

Shadows .. aureola and mist .. light falling on roofs and gables of white or brown, three miles off,

The schooner near by sleepily dropping down the tide .. the little boat slacktowed astern,

The hurrying tumbling waves and quickbroken crests and slapping ;

The strata of colored clouds .... the long bar of maroontint away solitary by itself .... the spread of purity it lies motionless in,

The horizon's edge, the flying seacrow, the fragrance of saltmarsh and shore mud ;

These became part of that child who went forth every day, and who now goes and will always go forth every day,

And these become of him or her that peruses them now.

**W**HO learns my lesson complete?  
 Boss and journeyman and apprentice? . . . churchman and atheist?  
 The stupid and the wise thinker . . . parents and offspring . . . merchant and clerk  
 and porter and customer . . . editor, author, artist and schoolboy?

Draw nigh and commence,  
 It is no lesson . . . it lets down the bars to a good lesson,  
 And that to another . . . and every one to another still.

The great laws take and effuse without argument,  
 I am of the same style, for I am their friend,  
 I love them quits and quits . . . I do not halt and make salaams.

I lie abstracted and hear beautiful tales of things and the reasons of things,  
 They are so beautiful I nudge myself to listen.

I cannot say to any person what I hear . . . I cannot say it to myself . . . it is  
 very wonderful.

It is no little matter, this round and delicious globe, moving so exactly in its orbit  
 forever and ever, without one jolt or the untruth of a single second;  
 I do not think it was made in six days, nor in ten thousand years, nor ten decillions  
 of years,  
 Nor planned and built one thing after another, as an architect plans and builds a house.

I do not think seventy years is the time of a man or woman,  
 Nor that seventy millions of years is the time of a man or woman,  
 Nor that years will ever stop the existence of me or any one else.

Is it wonderful that I should be immortal? as every one is immortal,  
 I know it is wonderful . . . but my eyesight is equally wonderful . . . and how I was  
 conceived in my mother's womb is equally wonderful,  
 And how I was not palpable once but am now . . . and was born on the last day of  
 May 1819 . . . and passed from a babe in the creeping trance of three summers  
 and three winters to articulate and walk . . . are all equally wonderful.

And that I grew six feet high . . . and that I have become a man thirty-six years old  
 in 1855 . . . and that I am here anyhow — are all equally wonderful;  
 And that my soul embraces you this hour, and we affect each other without ever  
 seeing each other, and never perhaps to see each other, is every bit as  
 wonderful:

And that I can think such thoughts as these is just as wonderful,  
 And that I can remind you, and you think them and know them to be true is just as  
 wonderful,

And that the moon spins round the earth and on with the earth is equally wonderful,  
And that they balance themselves with the sun and stars is equally wonderful.

Come I should like to hear you tell me what there is in yourself that is not just as  
wonderful,

And I should like to hear the name of anything between Sunday morning and  
Saturday night that is not just as wonderful.

**G**REAT are the myths . . . . I too delight in them,  
Great are Adam and Eve . . . . I too look back and accept them ;  
Great the risen and fallen nations, and their poets, women, sages, inventors, rulers,  
warriors and priests.

Great is liberty ! Great is equality ! I am their follower,  
Helmsmen of nations, choose your craft . . . . where you sail I sail,  
Yours is the muscle of life or death . . . . yours is the perfect science . . . . in you I  
have absolute faith.

Great is today, and beautiful,  
It is good to live in this age . . . . there never was any better.

Great are the plunges and throes and triumphs and falls of democracy,  
Great the reformers with their lapses and screams,  
Great the daring and venture of sailors on new explorations.

Great are yourself and myself,  
We are just as good and bad as the oldest and youngest or any,  
What the best and worst did we could do,  
What they felt . . do not we feel it in ourselves ?  
What they wished . . do we not wish the same ?

Great is youth, and equally great is old age . . . . great are the day and night ;  
Great is wealth and great is poverty . . . . great is expression and great is silence.

Youth large lusty and loving . . . . youth full of grace and force and fascination,  
Do you know that old age may come after you with equal grace and force and  
fascination ?

Day fullblown and splendid . . . . day of the immense sun, and action and ambition  
and laughter,  
The night follows close, with millions of suns, and sleep and restoring darkness.

Wealth with the flush hand and fine clothes and hospitality :



But then the soul's wealth — which is candor and knowledge and pride and enfolding  
love :

Who goes for men and women showing poverty richer than wealth ?

Expression of speech . . in what is written or said forget not that silence is also  
expressive,

That anguish as hot as the hottest and contempt as cold as the coldest may be with-  
out words,

That the true adoration is likewise without words and without kneeling.

Great is the greatest nation . . the nation of clusters of equal nations.

Great is the earth, and the way it became what it is,

Do you imagine it is stopped at this ? . . . and the increase abandoned ?

Understand then that it goes as far onward from this as this is from the times when  
it lay in covering waters and gases.

Great is the quality of truth in man,

The quality of truth in man supports itself through all changes,

It is inevitably in the man . . . He and it are in love, and never leave each other.

The truth in man is no dictum . . . it is vital as eyesight,

If there be any soul there is truth . . . if there be man or woman there is truth . . .

If there be physical or moral there is truth,

If there be equilibrium or volition there is truth . . . if there be things at all upon the  
earth there is truth.

O truth of the earth ! O truth of things ! I am determined to press the whole way  
toward you,

Sound your voice ! I scale mountains or dive in the sea after you.

Great is language . . . it is the mightiest of the sciences,

It is the fulness and color and form and diversity of the earth . . . and of men and  
women . . . and of all qualities and processes ;

It is greater than wealth . . . it is greater than buildings or ships or religions or  
paintings or music.

Great is the English speech . . . What speech is so great as the English ?

Great is the English brood . . . What brood has so vast a destiny as the English ?

It is the mother of the brood that must rule the earth with the new rule,

The new rule shall rule as the soul rules, and as the love and justice and equality  
that are in the soul rule.

Great is the law . . . Great are the old few landmarks of the law . . . they are the  
same in all times and shall not be disturbed.

Great are marriage, commerce, newspapers, books, freetrade, railroads, steamers,  
international mails and telegraphs and exchanges.

Great is Justice ;

Justice is not settled by legislators and laws . . . . it is in the soul,  
It cannot be varied by statutes any more than love or pride or the attraction of  
gravity can,

It is immutable . . it does not depend on majorities . . . . majorities or what not come  
at last before the same passionless and exact tribunal.

For justice are the grand natural lawyers and perfect judges . . . . it is in their souls,  
It is well assorted . . . . they have not studied for nothing . . . . the great includes the  
less,

They rule on the highest grounds . . . . they oversee all eras and states and  
administrations,

The perfect judge fears nothing . . . . he could go front to front before God,  
Before the perfect judge all shall stand back . . . . life and death shall stand back  
. . . . heaven and hell shall stand back.

Great is goodness ;

I do not know what it is any more than I know what health is . . . . but I know it is  
great.

Great is wickedness . . . . I find I often admire it just as much as I admire good-  
ness :

Do you call that a paradox ? It certainly is a paradox.

The eternal equilibrium of things is great, and the eternal overthrow of things is  
great,

And there is another paradox.

Great is life . . and real and mystical . . wherever and whoever,

Great is death . . . . Sure as life holds all parts together, death holds all parts  
together ;

Sure as the stars return again after they merge in the light, death is great as life.







Article by E. P. WHIPPLE, reviewing R. W. Griswold's "Poets and Poetry of America."

..... We can hardly conceive that a reasonable being should look with coolness or dislike upon any efforts to establish a national literature, of which poetry is such an important element. The man whose heart is capable of a patriotic emotion, who feels his pulse quicken when the idea of his country is brought home to him, must desire that country to possess a voice more majestic than the roar of party, and more potent than the whine of sects—a voice which would breathe energy and awaken hope wherever its kindly tones were heard. The life of our native land—the inner spirit which animates its institutions—the new ideas and principles of which it is the representative—the every patriot must wish to behold reflected from the broad mirror of a comprehensive and soul-animating literature. The true vitality of a nation is not seen in the triumphs of its industry, the extent of its conquests, or the reach of its empire, but in its intellectual dominion.—Posterity passes over statistical tables of trade and population to search for the records of the mind and heart.—It is of little moment how many millions of men were included at any time under the name of one people, if they have left no intellectual testimonials of their mode and manner of existence, no "foot-prints on the sands of time." The heart refuses to glow at the most astounding array of figures. A nation lives only through its literature, and its mental life is immortal.

America abounds in the material of poetry. Its history, its scenery, the structure of its social life, the thoughts which pervade its political forms, the meaning which underlies its hot contests, are all capable of being exhibited in a poetical aspect. Carlyle in speaking of the settlement of Plymouth by the Pilgrims, remarks that if we had the open sense of the Greeks, we should have "found a poem here, one of nature's own poems, such as she writes in broad facts, over great continents."

If we have a literature, it should be a national literature; no feeble or sonorous echo of Germany or England, but essentially American in its tone and object. No matter how meritorious a composition may be, as long as any foreign nation can say that it has done the same thing better, so long shall we be spoken of with contempt, or in a spirit of impertinent patronage. We begin to sicken of the custom, now so common, of presenting even our best poems to the attention of foreigners with a deprecating apologetic air; as if their acceptance of the

offering, with a few soft and silky compliments, would be an act of kindness demanding our warmest acknowledgments.

In order that America may take its due rank in the commonwealth of nations, a literature is needed which shall be the exponent of its higher life. We live in times of turbulence and change. There is a general dissatisfaction, manifesting itself often in rude contests and ruder speech, with the gulf which separates principles from actions. Men are struggling to realize dim ideals of truth and right, and each failure adds to the desperate earnestness of their efforts. Beneath all the shrewdness and selfishness of the American character, there is a smouldering enthusiasm which flames out at the first touch of fire—sometimes at the hot and hasty words of party, and sometimes at the bidding of great thoughts and unselfish principles. The heart of the nation is easily stirred to its depths; but those who rouse its fiery impulses into action are often men compounded of ignorance and wickedness, and wholly unfit to guide the passions which they are able to excite. There is no country in the world which has nobler ideas embodied in more worthless shapes. All our factions, fanaticisms, reforms, parties, creeds, ridiculous or dangerous though they often appear, are founded on some aspiration or reality which deserves a better form and expression. There is a mighty power in great speech. If the sources of what we call our fooleries and faults were rightly addressed, they would echo more majestic and kindly truths. We want a poetry which shall speak in clear loud tones to the people; a poetry which shall make us more in love with our native land by converting its ennobling scenery into the images of lofty thought; which shall give visible form and life to the abstract ideas of our written constitutions; which shall confer upon virtue all the strength of principle, and all the energy of passion; which shall disentangle freedom from cant and senseless hyperbole, and render it a thing of such loveliness and grandeur as to justify all self-sacrifice; which shall make us love man by the new consecrations it sheds on life and destiny; which shall force through the thin partitions of conventionalism and expediency; vindicate the majesty of reason; give new power to the voice of conscience and new vitality to human affection; soften and elevate passion; guide enthusiasm in a right direction; and speak out in the high language of men to a nation of men.

From the Brooklyn Daily Times.

## WALT WHITMAN, A BROOKLYN BOY.

*Leaves of Grass*, A volume of Poems, just published.

To give judgement on real poems, one needs an account of the poet himself. Very devilish to some, and very divine to some, will appear these new poems, the *Leaves of Grass*; an attempt, as they are, of a live, naive, masculine, tenderly affectionate, rowdyish, contemplative, sensual, moral, susceptible and imperious person, to cast into literature not only his own grit and arrogance, but his own flesh and form, undraped, regardless of foreign models, regardless of modesty or law, and ignorant or silently scornful, as at first appears, of all except his own presence and experience, and all outside the fiercely loved land of his birth and the birth of his parents and their parents for several generations before him. Politeness this man has none, and regulation he has none. The effects he produces are no effects of artists or the arts, but effects of the original eye or arm, or the actual atmosphere or brute or bird. You may feel the unconscious teaching of the presence of some fine animal, but will never feel the teaching of the fine writer or speaker.

Other poets celebrate great events, personages, romances, wars, loves, passions, the victories and power of their country, or some real or imagined incident—and polish their work, and come to conclusions, and satisfy the reader. This poet celebrates himself; and that is the way he celebrates all. He comes to no conclu-

sions, and does not satisfy the reader. He certainly leaves him what the serpent left the woman and the man, the taste of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, never to be erased again.

What good is it to argue about egotism? There can be no two thoughts on Walt Whitman's egotism. That is what he steps out of the crowd and turns and faces them for. Mark, critics! Otherwise is not used for you the key that leads to the use of the other keys to this well-enveloped yet terribly in earnest man. His whole work, his life, manners, friendships, writings, all have among their leading purposes, an evident purpose, as open and avowed as any of the rest, to stamp a new type of character, namely his own, and indelibly fix it and publish it, not for a model but an illustration, for the present and future of American letters and American young men, for the south the same as the north, and for the Pacific and Mississippi country, and Wisconsin and Texas and Kansas and Canada and Havans, just as much as New-York and Boston. Whatever is needed toward this achievement he puts his hand to, and lets imputations take their time to die.

First be yourself what you would show in your poem—such seems to be this man's example and inferred rebuke to the schools of poets. He makes no allusions to books or writers; their spirits do not seem to have touched him; he has not a word to say for

or against them, or their theories or ways. He never offers others; what he continually offers is the man whom our Brooklynites know so well. Of pure American breed, of reckless health, his body perfect, free from taint from top to toe, free forever from headache and dyspepsia, full-blooded, six feet high, a good feeder, never once using medicine, drinking water only — a swimmer in the river or bay or by the sea-shore—of straight attitude and slow movement on foot — an indescribable style evincing indifference and disdain — ample limbed, weight a hundred and eighty pounds, age thirty six years (1855)—never dressed in black, always dressed freely and clean in strong clothes, neck open, shirt collar flat and broad, countenance of swarthy transparent red, beard short and well mottled with white, hair like hay after it has been mowed in the field and lies tossed and streaked—face not refined or intellectual, but calm and wholesome — a face of an unaffected animal—a face that absorbs the sunshine and meets savage or gentleman on equal terms—a face of one who eats and drinks and is a brawny lover and embracer—a face of undying friendship toward men and women, and of one who finds the same returned many fold—a face with two gray eyes where passion and hauteur sleep, and melancholy stands behind them — his physiology corroborating a rugged phrenology\*—a spirit that mixes cheerfully with the world — a person singularly beloved and welcomed, especially by young men and mechanics—one who has firm attachments there, and associates there—one who does not associate with literary and elegant people—one of the two men sauntering along the street with their arms over each others' shoulders, his companion some boatman or shipjoiner, or from the hunting tent or lumber-raft—one who has that quality of attracting the best out of people that they present to him none of their meaner and stingier traits, but always their sweetest and most generous traits — a man never called upon to make speeches at public dinners, never on platforms amid the crowds of clergymen or pro-

fessors or aldermen or congressmen—rather down in the bay with pilots in their pilot-boat—or off on a cruise with fishers in a fishing-smack—or with a band of laughers and roughs in the streets of the city or the open grounds of the country—fond of New York and Brooklyn—fond of the life of the wharves and the great ferries, or along Broadway, observing the endless wonders of that thoroughfare of the world—One whom, if you would meet, you need not expect to meet an extraordinary person—one in whom you will see the singularity which consists in no singularity—whose contact is no dazzling fascination, nor requires any deference, but has the easy fascination of what is homely and accustomed—of something you knew before, and was waiting for—of natural pleasures, and well-known places, and welcome familiar faces—perhaps of a remembrance of your brother or mother, or friend away or dead—There you have Walt Whitman, the begetter of a new offspring out of literature, taking with easy nonchalance the chances of its present reception, and, through all misunderstandings and distrusts, the chances of its future reception.

\* *Phrenological Notes on W. Whitman*, by L. N. FOWLER, July 1849 — This man has a grand physical constitution, and power to live to a good old age. He is undoubtedly descended from the sourest and hardest stock. Size of brain large. Leading traits of character appear to be Friendship, Sympathy, Sublimity and Self-Esteem, and markedly among his combinations the dangerous faults of Indolence, a tendency to the pleasures of Voluptuousness and Alimentiveness, and a certain reckless swing of animal will, too unmindful, probably, of the convictions of others.

Amativeness large \*6, Philoprogenitiveness 6, Adhesiveness 6, Inhabitiveness 6, Concentrativeness 4, Combativeness 6, Destructiveness 5 to 6, Alimentiveness 6, Acquisitiveness 4, Secretiveness 3, Cautiousness 6, Approbativeness 4, Self-Esteem 6 to 7, Firmness 6 to 7, Conscientiousness 6, Hope 4, Marvellousness 3, Veneration 4, Benevolence 6 to 7, Constructiveness 5, Ideality 5 to 6, Sublimity 6 to 7, Imitation 5, Mirthfulness 5, Individuality 6, Form 6, Size 6, Weight 8, Color 3, Order 5, Calculation 5, Locality 6, Eventuality 6, Time 3, Tune 4, Language 5, Causality 5 to 6, Comparison 6, Suavitiveness 4, Intuitiveness or Human Nature 6.

\* The organs are marked by figures from 1 to 7, indicating their degrees of development, 1 meaning very small, 2 small, 3 moderate, 4 average, 5 full, 6 large, and 7 very large.

From the United States Review.

## WALT WHITMAN AND HIS POEMS.

An American bard at last! One of the roughs, large, proud, affectionate, eating, drinking, and breeding, his costume manly and free, his face sunburnt and bearded, his postures strong and erect, his voice bringing hope and prophecy to the generous races of young and old. We shall cease shamming and be what we really are. We shall start an athletic and defiant literature. We realize now how it is, and what was most lacking. The interior American republic shall also be declared free and independent.

For all our intellectual people, followed by their books, poems, novels, essays, editorials, lectures, tuitions and criticisms, dress by London and Paris modes, receive what is received there, obey the authorities, settle disputes by the old tests, keep out of rain and sun, retreat to the shelter of houses and schools, trim their hair, shave, touch not the earth barefoot, and enter not the sea except in a complete bathing dress. One sees unmistakably genteel persons, traveled, college-learned, used to be served by servants, conversing without heat or vulgarity, supported on chairs, or walking through handsomely carpeted parlors, or along shelves bearing well-bound volumes, and walls adorned with curtained and collared portraits, and china things, and nick-nacks. But where in American literature is the first show of America? Where are the gristle and bards, and broad breasts, and space and ruggedness and nonchalance that the souls of the people love? Where is the tremendous outdoors of these states? Where is the majesty of the federal mother, seated with more than antique grace, calm, just, indulgent to her brood of children, calling them around her, regarding the little and the large and the younger and the older with perfect impartiality? Where is the vehement growth of our cities? Where is the spirit of the strong rich life of the American mechanic, farmer, sailor, hunter, and miner? Where is the huge composite of all other nations, cast in a fresher and brawnier matrix, passing adolescence, and needed this day live and arrogant to lead the margins of the world?

Self-reliant, with haughty eyes, assuming to himself all the attributes of his country, steps Walt Whitman into literature, talking like a man unaware that there was ever hitherto such

a production as a book, or such a being as a writer. Every move of him has the free play of the muscle of one who never knew what it was to feel that he stood in presence of a superior. Every word that falls from his mouth shows silent disdain and defiance of the old theories and forms. Every phrase announces new laws; not once do his lips uncloze except in conformity with them. With light and rapid touch he first indicates in prose the principles of the foundation of a race of poets so deeply to spring from the American people, and become ingrained through them, that their Presidents shall not be the common referres so much as that great race of poets shall. He proceeds himself to exemplify this new school, and set models for their expression and range of subjects. He makes audacious and native use of his own body and soul. He must re-create poetry with the elements always at hand. He must imbue it with himself as he is, disorderly, fleshy, and sensual, a lover of things, yet a lover of men and women above the whole of the other objects of the universe. His work is to be achieved by unusual methods. Neither classic or romantic is he, nor a materialist any more than a spiritualist. Not a whisper comes out of him of the old stock talk and rhyme of poetry—not the first recognition of gods or goddesses, or Greece or Rome. No breath of Europe, or her monarchies or priestly conventions, or her notions of gentlemen and ladies founded on the idea of caste, seems ever to have fanned his face or been inhaled into his lungs. But in their stead pour vast and fluid the fresh mentality of this mighty age, and the realities of this mighty continent, and the sciences and discoveries of the present world. Not geology, nor mathematics, nor chemistry, nor navigation, nor astronomy, nor anatomy, nor phrenology, nor engineering, is more true to itself than Walt Whitman is true to them. They and the other sciences underlie his whole superstructure. In the beauty of the work of the poet, he affirms, are the tuft and final applause of science.

Affairs then are this man's poems. He will still inject nature through civilization. The movement of his verses is the sweeping movement of great currents of living people, with a general government and state and municipal governments, courts, commerce, manufactures, arsenals, steamships, railroads,

telegraphs, cities with paved streets, and aqueducts and police and gas—myriads of travelers arriving and departing—news-papers, elections, and all the features and processes of the nineteenth century in the wholesomest race and the only stable forms of politics at present upon the earth. Along his words spread the broad impartialities of the United States. No innovations must be permitted on the stern severities of our liberty and equality. Undecked also is this poet with sentimentalism, or jingle, or nice conceits of flowery similies. He appears in his poems surrounded by women and children, and by young men, and by common objects and qualities. He gives to each just what belongs to it, neither more nor less. That person nearest him, that person he ushers hand in hand with himself. Daily take places in his flowing procession, and step to the sounds of the newer and larger music, the essences of American things, and past and present events—the enormous diversity of temperature and agriculture and mines—the tribes of red aborigines—the weatherbeaten vessels entering new ports, or making landings on rocky coasts—the first settlements north and south—the rapid stature and impatience of outside control—the sturdy defiance of '76, and the war and peace, and the leadership of Washington, and the formation of the constitution—the union always surrounded by blatherers and always calm and impregnable—the perpetual coming of immigrants—the wharf-hemmed cities and superior marine—the unsurveyed interior—the loghouses and clearings and wild animals and hunters and trappers—the fisheries and whaling and gold-digging—the endless gestation of new states—the convening of Congress every December, the members coming up from all climates, and from the utmost parts—the noble character of the free American workman and workwoman—the fierceness of the people when well-roused—the ardor of their friendships—the large amateness—the equality of the female with the male—the Yankee swap—the New York firemen and the target excursion—the southern plantation life—the character of the northeast and of the northwest and southwest—and the character of America and the American people everywhere. For these the old usages of poets afford Walt Whitman no means sufficiently fit and free, and he rejects the old usages. The style of the bard that is waited for is to be transcendent and new. It is to be indirect and not direct or descriptive or epic. Its quality is to go through these to much more. Let the age and wars (he says) of other nations be chanted, and their eras and characters be illustrated, and that finish the verse. Not so (he continues) the great psalm of the republic. Here the theme is creative and has *vis*. Here comes one among the well-beloved stonecutters, and announces himself, and plans with decision and science, and sees the solid and beautiful forms of the future where there are now no solid forms.

The style of these poems, therefore, is simply their own style, new-born and red. Nature may have given the hint to the author of the "Leaves of Grass," but there exists no book or fragment of a book which can have given the hint to them. All beauty, he says, comes from beautiful blood and a beautiful brain. His rhythm and uniformity he will conceal in the roots of his verses, not to be seen of themselves, but to break forth loosely as lilacs on a bush, and take shapes compact as the shapes of melons or chestnuts or pears.

The poems of the "Leaves of Grass" are twelve in number. Walt Whitman at first proceeds to put his own body and soul into the new versification:

"I celebrate myself,  
And what I assume you shall assume,  
For every atom belonging to me, as good belongs to you."

He leaves houses and their shuttered rooms, for the open air. He drops disguise and ceremony, and walks forth with the confidence and gayety of a child. For the old decorums of writing he substitutes new decorums. The first glance out of his eyes electrifies him with love and delight. He will have the earth receive a *id* return his affection; he will stay with it as the bridegroom stays with the bride. The coolbreath'd ground, the slumbering and liquid trees, the just-gone sunset, the vigorous pour of the full moon, the tender and growing night, he salutes and touches, and they touch him. The sea supports him with its powerful and crooked fingers. Dash me with amorous wet! then he says, I can repay you.

By this writer the rules of polite circles are dismissed with scorn. Your stale modesties, he seems to say, are filthy to such a man as I.

"I believe in the flesh and the appetites,  
Seeing hearing and feeling are miracles, and each part and tag of me is a miracle,

I do not press my finger across my mouth,  
I keep as delicate around the bowels as around the head and heart,  
Copulation is no more rank to me than death is."

No sniveller or skulker or tea-drinking poet or puny person or prude is Walt Whitman. He will bring poems fit to fill the days and nights—fit for men and women with the attributes of throbbing blood and flesh. The body, he teaches, is beautiful. Sex is also beautiful. Are you to be put down, he seems to ask, to that shallow level of literature and conversation that stops a man's recognizing the delicious pleasure of his sex, or a woman hers? Nature he proclaims inherently clean. Sex will not be put aside; it is a great ordination of the universe. He works the muscle of the male and the teeming fibre of the female throughout his writings, as wholesome realities, impure only by deliberate intention and effort. To men and women he says, You can have healthy and powerful breeds of children on no less terms than these of mine. Follow me and there shall be taller and richer crops of humanity on the earth.

In the "Leaves of Grass" are the facts of eternity and immortality, largely treated. Happiness is no dream and perfection is no dream. Amelioration is my lesson, he says with calm voice, and progress is my lesson and the lesson of all things. Then his persuasion becomes a taunt, and his love bitter and compulsory. With strong and steady call he addresses men. Come, he seems to say, from the midst of all that you have been your whole life surrounding yourself with. Leave all the preaching and teaching of others, and mind only these words of mine.

"Long enough have you dreamed contemptible dreams,  
Now I wash the gum from your eyes,  
You must habit yourself to the dazzle of the light and of every moment of your life.

Long have you timidly waded, holding a plank by the shore,  
Now I will you to be a bold swimmer,  
To jump off in the midst of the sea, and rise again and nod to me and shout, and laughingly dash with your hair.

I am the teacher of athletes,  
He that by me spreads a wider breast than my own proves the width of my own,  
He most honors my style who learns under it to destroy the teacher.

The boy I love, the same becomes a man not through derived power but in his own right,  
Wicked, rather than virtuous out of conformity or fear,  
Fond of his sweetheart relishing well his steak,  
Unrequited love or a slight cutting him worse than a wound cuts,  
First rate to ride, to fight, to hit the bull's eye, to sail a skiff, to sing a song, or play on the banjo,  
Preferring scars and faces pitted with smallpox over all latherers and those that keep out of the sun.

I teach straying from me, yet who can stray from me?  
I follow you whoever you are from the present hour;  
My words itch at your ears till you understand them.

I do not say these things for a dollar, or to fill up the time while I wait for a boat;  
It is you talking just as much as myself.... I act as the tongue of you,  
It was tied in your mouth.... in mine it begins to be loosened,

I swear I will never mention love or death inside a house,  
And I swear I will never translate myself at all, only to him or her who privately stays with me in the open air."

The eleven other poems have each distinct purposes, curiously veiled. There is no writer to be gone through with in a day or a month. Rather it is his pleasure to elude you and provoke you for deliberate purposes of his own.

Doubtless in the scheme this man has built for himself the writing of poems is but a proportionate part of the whole. It is plain that public and private performance, politics, love, friendship, behaviour, the art of conversation, science, society, the American people, the reception of the great novelties of city and country, all have their equal call upon him and receive equal attention. In politics he could enter with the freedom and reality he shows in poetry. His scope of life is the amplest of any yet in philosophy. He is the true spiritualist. He recognizes no annihilation or death or loss of identity. He is the largest lover and sympathizer that has appeared in literature. He loves the earth and sun and the animals. He does not separate the learned from the unlearned, the northerner from the southerner, the white from the black, or the native



from the immigrant just landed at the wharf. Every one, he seems to say, appears excellent to me, every employment is adorned, and every male and female glorious.

"The press of my foot to the earth springs a hundred affections,  
They scorn the best I can do to relate them.

I am enamored of growing outdoors,  
Of men that live among cattle or taste of the ocean or woods,  
Of the builders and steerers of ships, of the wielders of axes  
and mauls, of the drivers of horses,  
I can eat and sleep with them week in and week out.

What is commonest and cheapest and nearest and easiest is  
Me,  
Me going in for my chances, spending for vast returns,  
Adorning myself to bestow myself on the first that will take  
me.  
Not asking the sky to come down to my goodwill,  
Scattering it freely forever."

If health were not his distinguishing attribute this poet would be the very harlot of persons. Right and left he flings his arms, drawing men and women with undeniable love to his close embrace, loving the clasp of their hands, the touch of their necks and breasts, and the sound of their voice. All else seems to burn up under his fierce affection for persons. Politics, religions, institutions, art, quickly fall aside before them. In the whole universe, he says, I see nothing more divine than human souls.

"When the psalm sings instead of singer,  
When the script preaches instead of the preacher,  
When the pulpit descends and goes instead of the carver  
that carved the supporting desk,  
When the sacred vessels or the bits of the eucharist, or the  
lath and plait, procreate as effectually as the young silversmiths or bakers, or the masons in their overalls,  
When a university course convinces like a slumbering woman  
and child convince,  
When the minted gold in the vault smiles like the night-  
watchman's daughter,  
When warantee deeds loafe in chairs opposite and are my  
friendly companions,  
I intend to reach them my hand and make as much of them  
as I make of men and women."

From Putnam's Magazine, fo. September, 1855.

WALT WHITMAN'S LEAVES OF GRASS.—Our account of the last month's literature would be incomplete without some notice of a curious and lawless collection of poems, called *Leaves of Grass*, and issued in a thin quarto without the name of publisher or author. The poems, twelve in number, are neither in rhyme nor blank verse, but in a sort of excited prose broken into lines without any attempt at measure or regularity, and, as many readers will perhaps think, without any idea of sense or reason. The writer's scorn for the wonted usages of good writing, extends to the vocabulary he adopts; words usually banished from polite society are here employed without reserve and with perfect indifference as to their effect on the reader's mind; and not only is the book one not to be read aloud to a mixed audience, but the introduction of terms, never before heard or seen, and of slang expressions, often renders an otherwise striking passage altogether laughable. But as the writer is a new light in poetry, it is only fair to let him state his theory for himself. We extract from the preface:—

(Extract.)

\* \* \* \* \*  
The application of these principles, and of many others equally peculiar, which are expounded in a style equally oracular throughout the long preface, is made *passim*, and often with comical success, in the poems themselves, which may briefly be described as a compound of the New England transcendentalist and New York rowdy. A fireman or omnibus driver, who had intelligence enough to absorb the speculations of that school of thought which culminated at Boston some fifteen or eighteen years ago, and resources of expression to put them forth again in a form of his own, with sufficient self-conceit and contempt for public taste to affront all usual propriety of diction, might have written this gross yet elevated, this superficial yet profound, this preposterous yet somehow

Who then is that insolent unknown? Who is it, praising himself as if others were not fit to do it, and coming rough and unbidden among writers to unsettle what was settled, and to revolutionize in fact our modern civilization? Walt Whitman was born on Long Island, on the hills about thirty miles from the greatest American city, on the last day of May 1819, and has grown up in Brooklyn and New York to be thirty-six years old, to enjoy perfect health, and to understand his country and its spirit.

Interrogations more than this, and that will not be put off unanswered, spring continually through the perusal of these *Leaves of Grass*:

If there were to be selected, out of the incalculable volumes of printed matter in existence, any single work to stand for America and her times, should this be the work?

Must not the true American poet absorb all others, and present a new and far more ample and vigorous type?

Has not the time arrived for a school of live writing and tuition consistent with the principles of these poems? consistent with the free spirit of this age, and with the American truths of politics? consistent with geology, and astronomy, and phrenology, and human physiology? consistent with the sublimity of immortality and the directness of commonsense?

If in this poem the United States have found their poetic voice and taken measure and form, is it any more than a beginning? Walt Whitman himself disclaims singularity in his work, and announces the coming after him of great successions of poets, and that he but lifts his finger to give the signal.

Was he not needed? Has not literature been bred in and in long enough? Has it not become unbearably artificial?

Shall a man of faith and practice in the simplicity of real things be called eccentric, while the disciple of the fictitious school writes without question?

Shall it still be the amazement of the light and dark that freshness of expression is the rarest quality of all?

You have come in good time, Walt Whitman! In opinions, in manners, in costumes, in books, in the aims and occupancy of life, in associates, in poems, conformity to all unnatural and tainted customs passes without remark, while perfect naturalness, health, faith, self-reliance, and all primal expressions of the manliest love and friendship, subject one to the stare and controversy of the world.

fascinating book. As we say, it is a mixture of Yankee-transcendentalism and New York rowdism, and, what must be surprising to both these elements, they here seem to fuse and combine with the most perfect harmony. The vast and vague conceptions of the one, lose nothing of their quality in passing through the coarse and odd intellectual medium of the other; while there is an original perception of nature, a manly brawn, and an epic directness in our new poet, which belong to no other adept of the transcendental school. But we have no intention of regularly criticising this very irregular production; our aim is rather to cull, from the rough and ragged thicket of its pages, a few passages equally remarkable in point of thought and expression. Of course we do not select those which are the most transcendental or the most bold:—

(Various and lengthened Extracts.)

\* \* \* \* \*

As seems very proper in a book of transcendental poetry, the author withholds his name from the title page, and presents his portrait, neatly engraved on steel, instead. This, no doubt, is upon the principle that the name is merely accidental; while the portrait affords an idea of the essential being from whom these utterances proceed. We must add, however, that this significant reticence does not prevail throughout the volume, for we learn on p. 29, that our poet is "Walt Whitman, an American, one of the roughs, a kosmos." That he was an American, we knew before, for, aside from America, there is no quarter of the universe where such a production could have had a genesis. That he was one of the roughs was also tolerably plain; but that he was a kosmos, is a piece of news we were hardly prepared for. Precisely what a kosmos is, we hope Walt Whitman will take early occasion to inform the impatient public.

*Leaves of Grass*, By Walt Whitman. 1855.

An unconsidered letter of introduction has oftentimes procured the admittance of a scurvy fellow into good society, and our apology for permitting any allusion to the above volume in our columns is, that it has been unworthily recommended by a gentleman of wide repute, and might, on that account, obtain access to respectable people, unless its real character were exposed.

Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson either recognises and accepts these "leaves," as the gratifying result of his own peculiar doctrines, or else he has hastily endorsed them, after a partial and superficial reading. If it is of any importance he may extricate himself from the dilemma. We, however, believe that this book does express the bolder results of a certain transcendental kind of thinking, which some may have styled philosophy.

As to the volume itself, we have only to remark, that it strongly fortifies the doctrines of the Metempsychosists, for it is impossible to imagine how any man's fancy could have conceived such a mass of stupid filth, unless he were possessed of the soul of a sentimental donkey that had died of disappointed love. This *poet* (!) without wit, but with a certain vagrant wildness, just serves to show the energy which natural imbecility is occasionally capable of under strong excitement.

There are too many persons, who imagine they demonstrate their superiority to their fellows, by disregarding all the politenesses and decencies of life, and, therefore, justify themselves in indulging the vilest imaginings and shamefullest license. But nature, abhorring the abuse of the capacities she has given to man, retaliates upon him, by rendering extravagant indulgence in any direction followed by an insatiable, ever-consuming, and never to be appeased passion.

Thus, to these pitiful beings, virtue and honor are but names. Bloating with self-conceit, they strut abroad unabashed in the daylight, and expose to the world the fostering sores that overlay them like a garment. Unless we admit this exhibition to be beautiful, we are at once set down for non-progressive conservatives, destitute of the "inner light," the far-seeingness which, of course, characterizes those gifted individuals. Now, any one who has noticed the tendency of thought in these later years, must be aware that a quantity of this kind of nonsense is being constantly displayed. The immodesty of presumption exhibited by those *seers*; their arrogant pretentiousness; the complacent smile with which they listen to the echo of their own braying, should be, and we believe is, enough to disgust the great majority of sensible folks; but, unfortunately, there

is a class that, mistaking sound for sense, attach some importance to all this rant and cant. These candid, these ingenious, these honest "progressionists;" these human diamonds without flaws; these men that have *come*, detest furiously all shams; "to the pure, all things are pure;" they are pure, and, consequently, must thrust their reeking presence under every man's nose.

They seem to think that man has no instinctive delicacy; is not imbued with a conservative and preservative modesty, that acts as a restraint upon the violence of passions, which, for a wise purpose, have been made so strong. No! these fellows have no secrets, no disguises; no, indeed! But they do have, conceal it by whatever language they choose, a degrading, beastly sensuality, that is fast rotting the healthy core of all the social virtues.

There was a time when licentiousness laughed at reproof; now it writes essays and delivers lectures. Once it shunned the light; now it courts attention, writes books showing how grand and pure it is, and prophecies from its lecherous lips its own ultimate triumph.

Shall we argue with such men? Shall we admit them into our houses, that they may leave a foul odor, contaminate the pure, healthful air? Or shall they be placed in the same category with the comparatively innocent slave of poverty, ignorance and passion, that skulks along in the shadows of byways; even in her deep degradation possessing some sparks of the Divine light, the germ of good that reveals itself by a sense of shame?

Thus, then, we leave this gathering of muck to the laws which, certainly, if they fulfil their intent, must have power to suppress such obscenity. As it is entirely destitute of wit, there is no probability that any would, after this exposure, read it in the hope of finding that; and we trust no one will require further evidence—for, indeed, we do not believe there is a newspaper so vile that would print confirmatory extracts.

In our allusions to this book, we have found it impossible to convey any, even the most faint idea of its style and contents, and of our disgust and detestation of them, without employing language that cannot be pleasing to ears polite; but it does seem that some one should, under circumstances like these, undertake a most disagreeable, yet stern duty. The records of crime show that many monsters have gone on in impunity, because the exposure of their villainy was attended with too great indelicacy. "*Peccatum illud horribile, inter Christianos non nominandum.*"

From the *American Phrenological Journal*.

## AN ENGLISH AND AN AMERICAN POET.

*Leaves of Grass*. Poems by Walt Whitman. 1855.  
*Maud and other Poems*. By Alfred Tennyson. 1855.

It is always reserved for second-rate poems immediately to gratify. As first-rate or natural objects, in their perfect simplicity and proportion, do not startle or strike, but appear no more than matters of course, so probably natural poetry does not, for all its being the rarest, and telling of the longest and largest work. The artist or writer whose talent is to please the connoisseurs of his time, may obey the laws of his time, and achieve the intense and elaborated beauty of parts. The perfect poet cannot afford any special beauty of parts, or to limit himself by any laws less than those universal ones of the great masters, which include all times, and all men and women, and the living and the dead. For from the study of the universe is drawn this irrefragable truth, that the law of the requisites of a grand poem, or any other complete workmanship, is originality, and the average and superb beauty of the ensemble. Possessed with this law, the fitness of aim, time, persons, places, surely follows. Possessed with this law, and doing justice to it, no poet or any one else will make anything ungraceful or mean, any more than any emanation of nature is.

The poetry of England, by the many rich geniuses of that wonderful little island, has grown out of the facts of the English race, the monarchy and aristocracy prominent over the rest, and conforms to the spirit of them. No nation ever did or ever will receive with national affection any poets except those born of its national blood. Of these, the writings express

the finest infusions of government, traditions, faith, and the dependence or independence of a people, and even the good or bad physiognomy, and the ample or small geography. Thus what very properly fits a subject of the British crown may fit very ill an American freeman. No fine romance, no inimitable delineation of character, no grace of delicate illustrations, no rare picture of shore or mountain or sky, no deep thought of the intellect, is so important to a man as his opinion of himself is; every thing receives its tinge from that. In the verse of all those undoubtedly great writers, Shakespeare just as much as the rest, there is the air which to America is the air of death. The mass of the people, the laborers and all who serve, are slag, refuse. The countenances of kings and great lords are beautiful; the countenances of mechanics are ridiculous and deformed. What play of Shakespeare, represented in America, is not an insult to America, to the marrow in its bones? How can the tone never silent in their plots and characters be applauded, unless Washington should have been caught and hung, and Jefferson was the most enormous of liars, and common persons north and south should bow low to their betters, and to organic superiority of blood? Sure as the heavens envelop the earth, if the Americans want a race of bards worthy of 1855, and of the stern reality of this republic, they must cast around for men essentially different from the old poets, and from the modern successions of jinglers and snivellers and fops.

English versification is full of these danglers, and America follows after them. Everybody writes poetry, and yet there is



not a single poet. An age greater than the proudest of the past is swiftly slipping away, without one lyric voice to seize its greatness and speak it as an encouragement and onward lesson. We have heard, by many grand announcements, that he was to come; but will he come?

"A mighty Poet whom this age shall choose  
To be its spokesman to all coming times,  
In the ripe full-blown season of his soul,  
He shall go forward in his spirit's strength,  
And grapple with the questions of all time,  
And wring from them their meanings. As King Saul  
Called up the buried prophet from his grave  
To speak his doom, so shall this Poet-king  
Call up the dead past from its awful grave  
To tell him of our future. As the air  
Doth sphere the world, so shall his heart of love—  
Loving mankind, not peoples. As the lake  
Reflects the flower, tree, rock, and bending heaven,  
Shall he reflect our great humanity;  
And as the young Spring breathes with living breath  
On a dead branch, till it sprouts fragrantly  
Green leaves and sunny flowers, shall he breathe life  
Through every theme he touch, making all Beauty  
And Poetry forever like the stars."—(Alexander Smith.)

The best of the school of poets at present received in Great Britain and America is Alfred Tennyson. He is the bard of ennui and of the aristocracy and their combination into love. This love is the old stock love of playwrights and romancers, Shakespeare the same as the rest. It is possessed of the same unnatural and shocking passion for some girl or woman, that wrenches it from its manhood, emasculated and impotent, without strength to hold the rest of the objects and goods of life in their proper positions. It seeks nature for sickly uses. It goes screaming and weeping after the facts of the universe, in their calm beauty and equanimity, to note the occurrence of itself, and to sound the news, in connection with the charms of the neck, hair, or complexion of a particular female.

Poetry, to Tennyson and his British and American eaves, is a gentleman of the first degree, boating, fishing, and shooting genteely through nature, admiring the ladies, and talking to them in company with that elaborate half-choked deference that is to be made up by the terrible license of men among themselves. The spirit of the burnished society of upper-class England fills this writer and his effusions from top to toe. Like that, he does not ignore courage and the superior qualities of men, but all is to show forth through dandyfied forms. He meets the nobility and gentry half-way. The models are the same both to the poet and the parlors. Both have the same supercilious elegance, both love the reminiscences which extol caste, both agree on the topics proper for mention and discussion, both hold the same undertone of church and state, both have the same languishing melancholy and irony, both indulge largely in persiflage, both are marked by the contour of high blood and a constitutional aversion to any thing cowardly and mean, both accept the love depicted in romances as the great business of a life or a poem, both seem unconscious of the mighty truths of eternity and immortality, both are silent on the presumptions of liberty and equality, and both devour themselves in solitary lassitude. Whatever may be said of all this, it harmonizes and represents facts. The present phases of high-life in Great Britain are as natural a growth there as Tennyson and his poems are a natural growth of those phases. It remains to be distinctly admitted that this man is a real poet, notwithstanding his ennui and his aristocracy.

Meanwhile a strange voice parts others aside and demands for its owner that position that is only allowed after the seal of many returning years has stamped with approving stamp the claims of the loftiest leading genius. Do you think the best honors of the earth are won so easily Walt Whitman? Do you think city and country are to fall before the vehement egotism of your recitative of yourself?

"I am the poet of the body,  
And I am the poet of the soul.

The pleasures of heaven are with me, and the pains of hell  
are with me,  
The first I graft and increase upon myself . . . the latter I  
translate into a new tongue.

I am the poet of the woman the same as the man,  
And I say it is as great to be a woman as to be a man,  
And I say there is nothing greater than the mother of men.

I chant a new chant of dilation or pride,  
We have had ducking and deprecating about enough,  
I show that size is only development."

It is indeed a strange voice! Critics and lovers and readers of poetry as hitherto written, may well be excused the chilly and unpleasant shudders which will assuredly run through them, to their very blood and bones, when they first read Walt Whitman's poems. If this is poetry, where must its foregoers stand? And what is at once to become of the ranks of rhyme-sters, melancholy and swallow-tailed, and of all the confectioners and upholsters of verse, if the tan-faced man here advancing and claiming to speak for America and the nineteenth hundred of the Christian list of years, typifies indeed the natural and proper bard?

"The friendly and flowing savage . . . Who is he?  
Is he waiting for civilization, or past it and mastering it?  
Is he some southwesterner raised outdoors? Is he Canadian?  
Is he from the Mississippi country? or from Iowa, Oregon,  
or California? or from the mountains? or prairie-life  
or lush-life? or from the sea?

Wherever he goes men and women accept and desire him,  
They desire he should like them and touch them and speak  
to them and stay with them.

Behaviour lawless as snow flakes . . . words simple as grass  
. . . uncombed head and laughter and naivete;  
Slowstepping feet and the common features, and the com-  
mon modes and emanations,  
They descend in new forms from the tips of his fingers,  
They are wafted with the odor of his body or breath . . .  
they fly out of the glance of his eyes."

Not a borrower from other lands, but a prodigal user of his own land is Walt Whitman. Not the refined life of the drawing-room—not dancing and polish and gentility, but some powerful uneducated person, and some harsh identity of sound, and all wild free forms, are grateful to him. A thrill of his own likeness strikes him as the spotted hawk wheels noisily near his head at nightfall, and he is fain to say,

"I too am am not a bit tamed—I too am untranslatable;  
I sound my barbaric yawp over the roofs of the world."

He is sterile on the old myths, and all the customary themes of romantic and classical writers, but pregnant with the deductions of the geologist, the astronomer, the great antiquary, the chemist, the phrenologist, the spiritualist, the mathematician, and with the ideas and practice of American politics. Individuals and personal incidents are not given by him at second-hand: he himself assumes and becomes any character, one after another—the child uttering fancies about the grass—the curious meditator reclining on a bank of a summer forenoon, and holding a long colloquy of love with his own soul—the friendly mate and companion of people—now riding from the fields atop of the load of hay on its way to the barn—or in the most crowded rush of a great city—or hunting alone over the mountains or far in the wilds—sailing in the Yankee clipper under her three skysails—one of a chowder-party with boatmen or clam-diggers—giving shelter to the runaway slave—beholding the marriage of the trapper to the red girl in the far west—or bathing with bathers by the sea-side—absorbing all pleasures and all pains—learning lessons of animals and birds—merged in any affair or person—in the carpenter dressing his plank—the pilot who seizes the kingpin of the wheel—the driver who drives the dray of the stone-yard—the spinning girl advancing forward and retreating backward—the canal-boy on the tow-path—the pavior with his wooden beetle—the drover singing out to his drove—the Wolverine setting traps by the Huron—the Missourian crossing the plains with his wares and his cattle—the flatboatman making fast at night near the shores of cottonwood and pekantrees—the hunter and trapper resting after their day's sport in the hut of adobe—the mourning widow looking out on the winter midnight—the Yankee or the Texan—the Georgian—the lumberer of Maine, the Kentuckian, Ohian, Louisianian, or Californian—mechanic, author, artist or schoolboy—thinker of the thoughts of all men in all ages—appreciator of the nearest and readiest, and traveler from the most distant and diverse.

The theory and practice of poets have hitherto been to select certain ideas or events or personages, and then describe them in the best manner they could, always with as much ornament as the case allowed. Such are not the theory and practice of the new poet. He never presents for perusal a poem ready-made on the old models, and ending when you come to the end of it; but every sentence and every passage tells of an interior not always seen, and exudes an impalpable something which sticks to him that reads, and pervades and provokes him to

tread the half-invisible road where the poet, like an apparition, is striding fearlessly before. If Walt Whitman's premises are true then there is a subtler range of poetry than that of the grandeur and life of events, as in Homer, or characters, as in Shakespeare—poetry to which all other writing is subservient, and which confronts the very meanings of the works of nature and competes with them. It is the direct bringing of occurrences and persons and things to bear on the listener or beholder, to re-appear through him or her; and it offers the best way of making them a part of him or her as the right aim of the greatest poet.

Of the spirit of life in visible forms—of the spirit of the seed growing out of the ground—of the spirit of the restless motion of the globe passing unsuspected but quick as lightning along

its orbit—of them is the spirit of this man's poetry. Like them it eludes and mocks criticism, and appears unerringly in results. Things, facts, events, persons, days, ages, qualities, tumble pell-mell exhaustless and copious, with what appear to be the same disregard of parts and the same absence of special purpose, as in nature. But the voice of the few rare and controlling critics, and the voice of more than one generation of men or two generations of men, must speak for the inexpressible purposes of nature and for this haughtiest of writers that has ever yet written and printed a book. His is to prove either the most lamentable of failures or the most glorious of triumphs, in the known history of literature. And after all we have written we confess our brain-felt and heart-felt inability to decide which we think it is likely to be.

From the London Eclectic Review, July, 1850.

## HAVE GREAT POETS BECOME IMPOSSIBLE ?

"Poetry is declining—poetry is being extinguished—poetry is extinct. To talk of poetry now is eccentricity—to write it is absurdity—to publish it is moonstruck madness." So the changes are rung. Now, it is impossible to deny that what is called poetry has become a drug, a bore, and nuisance, and that the name "Poet," as commonly applied, is at present about the shabbiest in the literary calendar. But we are far from believing that poetry is extinct. We entertain, on the contrary, sanguine hopes of its near and glorious resurrection. Soon do we hope to hear those tones of high melody, which are now like the echos of forgotten thunder :

"From land to land re-echoed solemnly,  
Th' silence become music."

We expect, about the very time, when the presumption against the revivication of poetry shall have attained the appearance of absolute certainty, to witness a Tenth Avatar of Genius—and to witness its effect, too, upon the sapient personages who had been predicting that it was forever departed.

But this, it seems, is "not a poetical age." For our parts, we know not what age has not been poetical—in what age have not existed all the elements of poetry, been developed all its passions, and been heard many of its tones. "Were the dark ages poetical?" it will be asked. Yes, for then, as now, there was pathos—there was passion—there were hatred, revenge, love, grief, despair, religion. Wherever there is the fear of death and of judgment, there is, and must be poetry—and when was that feeling more intensely developed than during that dim period? The victims of a spell are objects of poetical interest. Here was a strongspell embracing a world. Was no arm during the dark ages bared aloft in defense of outraged innocence? Or was no head then covered with the snows of a hundred winters, through one midnight despair? Was the voice of prayer then stifled throughout Europe's hundred lands? Was the mighty heart of man—the throbbing of which is just poetry, then utterly silent?

The misfortune is, that men will not look at the essential poetry which is lying around them, and under their feet. They suppose their age to be unpoetical, merely because they grapple not with its great excitements, nor will venture to sail upon its "mighty stream of tendency." They overlook the volcano on the next mountain—while admiring or deploring those which have been extinct for centuries, or those which are a thousand miles away. They are afraid that if they catch the spirit of their age in verse, they will give it a temporary stamp; and therefore they either abstain from writing, and take to abusing the age on which they have unluckily fallen, or else come to the same resolution after an unsuccessful attempt to revive faded stimulants. Dante embodied, for instance, his countrymen's rude conception of future punishment—and he did well. But our modern religious poets have never ventured to meddle with those moral aspects of the subject which have now so generally supplanted the material. They talk instead, with Pollock, of the "rocks of dark damnation," or outrage common sense by such barbarous miscreations as he has sculptured on the gate of hell, and think they have written an "Inferno," or that, if they have failed, it is because their age is not poetical.

Indeed, the least poetry is sometimes written in the most poetical ages. Men, when acting poetry, have little time either to write or to read it. There was less poetry written in the age of Charles I. than in that which preceded it, and more poetry enacted. But the majority of men only listen to reverberations of emotion in song. They sympathize not with poetry, but with poets. And, therefore, when a cluster of poets die, or are buried before they be dead, they chant dirges over the death of poetry—as if it ever did or ever could die! as if its roots, which are just the roots of the human soul, were perishable—as if, especially when a strong current of excitement was flowing, it were not plain, that there was a poetry which should, in due time, develop its own masters to record and prolong it forever. Surely, as long as the grass is green and the sky is blue, as long as man's heart is warm and woman's face is fair, poetry, like seed-time and harvest, like summer and winter shall not cease.

There was little poetry, some people think, about England's civil war, because the leader of one party was a red-nosed fanatic. They, for their part, can not extract poetry from a red nose; but they are in raptures with Milton. Fools! but for that civil war, its high and solemn excitement, the deeds and daring of that red-nosed fanatic, would the "Paradise Lost" ever have been written, or written as it has been? That stupendous edifice of genius seems cemented by the blood of Naseby and of Marston Moor.

Such persons, too, see little that is poetical in the American struggle—no mighty romance in tumbling a few chests of tea into the Atlantic. Washington they think insipid; and because America has produced hitherto no great poet, its whole history they regard as a gigantic commonplace—thus ignoring the innumerable deeds of derring-do which distinguished that immortal contest—blinding their eyes to the "lines of empire" in the "infant face of that cradled Hercules," and the tremendous sprawling of his nascent strength—and seeking to degrade those forests into whose depths a path for the sunbeams must be hewn and where lightning appears to enter trembling, and to withdraw in haste; forests which must one day drop down a poet, whose genius shall be worthy of their age, their vastitude, the beauty which they inclose, and the load of grandeur below which they bend.

Surely our age, too, abounds in the elements of poetical excitement, awaiting only fit utterance. The harvest is rich and ripe—and nothing now is wanting but laborers to put in the sickle.

But "the age will not now read poetry." True, it will not read whatever bears the name; it will not read nursery themes; nor tenth-rate imitations of Byron, Scott, or Wordsworth; nor the effusions either of mystical cant, or of respectable commonplace; nor yet very willingly the study-sweepings of reputed men, who deem, in their complacency, that the world is gaping for the risings of their intellect. But it will read genuine poetry, if it be accommodated to the wants of the age, and if it be fairly brought before it. "Vain to cast pearls before swine!" Cast down the pearls before you call the men of the age swine. In truth, seldom had a true and new poet a fairer field, or the prospect of a wider favor, than at this very time. The age remembers that many of those poets it now delights to honor, were at first received with obloquy or neglect. It is not so likely to renew the disgraceful sin, since it recollects the disgraceful repentance. It is becoming wide awake, and is ready to recognize every symptom of original power. The reviews and literary journals are still, indeed, comparatively an unfair medium; but by their multitude and their contradictions, have neutralized each others power, and rendered the public less willing and less apt to be bullied or blackguarded out of its senses. Were Hazlitt alive now, and called, by any miserable scribbler in the "Athenæum" or "Spectator," a dunce,



he could laugh in his face, instead of retiring as he did, perhaps hunger-bitten, to bleed out his heart's blood in secret. Were Shelley now called in "Blackwood" a madman, and Keats a mannikin they would be as much disturbed by it as the moon at the baying of a Lapland wolf. The good old art, in short, of writing an author up or down, is dying hard, but dying fast; the public is beginning to follow the strange, new fashion of disarding its timid, or truculent, or too-much seasoned tasters, and judging for itself. We have often imaged to ourselves the rapture with which a poet, of proper proportions and due culture, if writing in his age's spirit, would be received in an age when the works of Coleridge, and Wordsworth, and Keats, are so widely read and thoroughly appreciated. He would find it "all ear."

Great things, however, must be done by the man who cherishes this high ambition. He must not only be at once a genius and an artist, but his art and his genius must be proportioned, with chemical exactness, to each other. He must not only be a poet, but have a distinct mission and message, savoring of the prophetic—he may say as well as sing. He must use his poetic powers as wondrous attesting the purpose for which he speaks—not as mere bravados of ostentatious power. He must, while feeling the beauty, the charm, and the meaning of mysticism, stand above it, on a clear and sunlit peak, and incline rather to the classical and masculine, than to the abstract and transcendental. His genius should be less epic and didactic, than lyrical and popular. He should be not so much the Homer as the Tyrtæus of this strange time. He should have sung over to himself the deep controversies of his age, and sought to reduce them into an unique and intelligible harmony. Into scales of doubt, equally balanced, he should be ready to throw his lyre as a makeweight. Not a partisan of either the old or new, he should seek to set in song the numerous points in which they agree, and strive to produce a glorious synthesis between them. He

should stand (as on a broad platform) on the identity and eternity of all that is good and true—on the fact that "faiths never die, but are only translated"—on the fact that beauty physical and beauty moral are in the heart the same; and that Christianity, as rightly understood, is at once the root and the flower of all truth—and, standing on this, should sing his fearless strains to the world. He should give a high idea of his art—counting it a lower inspiration, a sacred trust, a minor grace—a plant from seed originally dropped out of the paradise of God! He should find in it a work, and not a recreation—an affair of life, not of moments of leisure. And while appealing, by his earnestness, his faith, his holiness, his genius, to the imagination, the heart, and the conscience of man, he should possess, or attain to, the mechanical ingenuity that can satisfy man's constructive understanding, the elegance that can please his sensuous taste, the fluency that can blend ease with instruction, and the music that can touch through the ear the inner springs of his being. Heart and genius, art and nature, sympathy with man and God, love of the beautiful apparition of the universe, and of that divine halo of Christianity which surrounds its head, must be united in our poet. He should conjoin Byron's energy—better controlled; Shelley's earnestness—better instructed; Keats's sensibility—guarded and armed; Wordsworth's Christianized love of Nature; and Coleridge's Christianized view of philosophy—to his own fancy, language, melody, and purpose; a lofty ideal of man the spirit, to a deep sympathy with man the worm, toiling, eating, drinking, struggling, falling, rising, and progressing, amidst his actual environments, and become the *Magnus Apollo* of our present age.

Perhaps we have fixed the standard too high, and forced a renewal of the exclamation in *Rasselas*, "Thou hast convinced me that no man can ever be a poet"—or, at least, the poet thus described. But nothing, we are persuaded, is in the imagination which may not be in the fact.

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## EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS AND REVIEWS.

..... What sensible man or woman has not felt that there should be far broader and higher flights of poetry than any at present pursued? Who is not sick of the rush of snivelling and sentimental poems? Who does not tire of rhymes, anyhow—and of regularly continued metre? even the best of both? Who demands any more, (who dare write any more?) Lines to a False Friend, or to A. B., or To the Skylark, or On Hope, or Hagar, or Niagara, or Hyperion, or Death, or The Last Thorn, or The Oak, (or any other of the vegetable kingdom,) or the Ojibeways or Montauks, or The Deity, or the Gods or that of the Angels, or especially to Apollo or Minerva, or any Grecian myth? Of these separate and complete by themselves, and of any of the like of these, and of narratives, biographies, and histories, only properly told in prose, must Poetry divest itself, with perfect grace and good nature, and become the exponent of a new spirit through new forms. Such is demanded by authority greater than all the critics of Europe and America, the common sense and common instinct of the people. The new forms are not to be judged by the old models, but are to be judged by themselves. Wordsworth truly said that every original first-rate poet must himself make the taste through which he is to be fully understood and appreciated.

If nothing better remained—if it were not eligible to give America and her wonderful mentalities and realities through a poetry of freer and more inspiring modes than any preceding ones, then is denied to our nation the one thing needful, Expression, without which all the rest is bitterness. Even for the narrow and patient lands of Europe, existent poetry ceases to answer. Carlyle represents a contemporary Reviewer taking leave of the Belles-Lettres department somewhat in this abrupt manner: "The end having come, it is fit that we end. Poetry having ceased to be read, or published, or written, how can it continue to be reviewed? With your Lake Schools,

and Border-Thief School, and Cockney and Satanic Schools, there has been enough to do; and now, all these Schools having burnt or smouldered themselves out, and left nothing but a wide-spread wreck of ashes, dust, and cinders—or perhaps dying embers, kicked to and fro under the feet of innumerable women and children in the Magazines, and at best blown here and there into transient sputters..... What remains but to adjust ourselves to circumstances? Urge me not," continues this desperate *Literateur*, "with considerations that Poetry, as the inward Voice of Life, must be perennial, only dead in one form to become alive in another; that this still abundant deluge of Metre seeing there must needs be fractions of Poetry floating, scattered in it, ought still to be net-fished, at all events, surveyed and taken note of: The survey of English metre, at this epoch, perhaps transcends the human faculties; to hire out the reading of it by estimate, at a remunerative rate per page, would, in a few quarters, reduce the cash-box of any extant review to the verge of insolvency."

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.... And this may be said of all the highest truths in the universe—they are above proof. All poetry is above proof—all sentiment, feeling, taste, is above proof. No man can prove poetry to be good or true. When the poet writes—

God plants his footsteps on the sea,  
And rides upon the storm,

he cannot prove it; and the attempt to prove it shows it to be nonsense. It is accepted as poetry so long as you do not attempt to demonstrate it, but the attempt destroys it; and so it is with all poetry whatever, and with high art; no statue or picture can be proved to be beautiful. Beauty is above proof. To be above proof, therefore, is not to be out of the sphere of truth, but rather to be in the sphere of high truth, which minds that deal in proved things only cannot reach.



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